FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 044

5 March 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

NOVOYE VREMYA Views Warsaw Pact MBFR Proposal AA 1
Menkes on U.S. Note on Soviet Chemical Warfare AA 1
U.S. Paper Advocating Military Satellites Scored [Olin] AA 2
Gerasichev Views U.S. 'Militarization' of Space AA 3
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Attacks U.S. Arms Policy [4 Mar] AA 4
TASS Reports Plenary Session at Geneva Talks AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Commentary Denies 'Soviet Military Threat' [Khmara in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Feb] CC 1
Bavarian Colloquim on Disarmament Viewed CC 5
AUCCTU's Shibayev Comments on World TU Congress CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Correspondent Comments on Reagan Speech [Levchenko] A 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Scores U.S. Military Spending [Ponomarev, 28 Feb] A 1
U.S. 'Ivy League' Exercise Secret From Allies [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Mar] A 4
Claims of KGB Anti-Olympics Plot Rebutted [Nikanorov in IZVESTIYA 28 Feb] A 6
U.S. Moves Against Gas Pipeline Also 'Sanctions' [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 4 Mar] A 6

CHINA

West Following Dangerous Course Arming Beijing [Popov in IZVESTIYA 21 Feb] B 1
Correction to Article on U.S.-PRC Relations B 1

SOUTH ASIA

IZVESTIYA Interviews Keshtmand on DRA Economy D 1
Seminar Held on Afghan Agricultural Preparations [Mironov in PRAVDA 2 Mar] D 3
Karmal Pledges Happiness, Security for Afghans D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Le Duan Hails Soviet Aid, Support for Vietnam E 1
[PRAVDA 2 Mar]
Western Charges on Toxic Material Prove False E 1
[Kalinin in PRAVDA 27 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

Materials on Visit by Poland's Jaruzelski F 1
PRAVDA Assessment [4 Mar] F 1
Shishlin Commentary F 2
Jaruzelski Aide's Remarks F 5
[Olenichev]
Polish Editor on Results [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] F 5
TASS Roundup of Reaction [PRAVDA 3 Mar] F 6
Sanctions Against Poland 'Impermissible' F 7
[IZVESTIYA 4 Mar]
L'UNITA Cites Chernenko Criticism of PZPR [Rome, 24 Feb] F 8
PRAVDA Views Construction Projects in Poland F 8
[Losoto, 1 Mar]
NEPSZABADSAG Interviews Grishin on Economy F 9
[Budapest, 27 Feb]
Aliyev Hosts Soviet-Hungarian Commission F 12
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 29 Jan]
Bulgarian Foreign Minister Arrives Moscow 4 Mar F 13
Talks With Gromyko F 13
USSR-Bulgarian Trade Protocol Details Reported F 13
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 7]
Romanian Parliamentarians End Visit 27 Feb F 14
[PRAVDA 28 Feb]

WESTERN EUROPE

NOVOYE VREMYA Carries More Reaction to PCI Stance G 1
IZVESTIYA Comments on 'Constructive' Cyprus Talks G 6
Zemskov Confers With French Aide 26 Feb G 6
[IZVESTIYA 28 Feb]
Briefs: British Trade Delegation G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Military Activities in Persian Gulf Viewed H 1
Trojan Horse Tactic H 1
[Mikhaylov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Feb]
Call for Summit Conference H 3
Libya Rejects U.S. 'Blackmail, Intimidation' H 3
Oil Import Ban [Timoshkin] H 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Speech H 4
Syrian Official Discusses Euphrates Dam Complex H 4
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 28 Feb]
Soviet-Moroccan Relations Noted on National Day [Andreyev] H 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Haig Criticism of Mexican Policy Scored K 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on U.S. Role in El Salvador K 1
Compared to Vietnam K 1
[Gavrilov, 14 Feb]
Napalm, U.S. Mercenaries K 3
[Kostanyan in PRAVDA 1 Mar]
Borovik Interviews El Salvador CP's Handal K 4
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Feb]
Chilean TU Leader Killed for Union Activity K 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP: Spokesman Discounts Brezhnev Death Rumor R 1
Brezhnev Attends Event at Bolshoy Theater 5 Mar R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Role of Soviet Journalism [2 Mar] R 1
Journalists Congress Concludes Work 4 Mar R 3
Zimyanin Meets Journalist Congress Participants R 3
Romanov Attends Leningrad Meeting on Rural Areas R 3
Paper Reports Ineffectiveness of Prohibition R 3
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Feb]
Invalids Reportedly Appeal to Italian CP For Aid R 4
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 4 Mar]
Late Report: AUCCTU Chairman Replaced 5 Mar R 5
Biography of New Chairman R 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Beketov, Speaks on Production, Private Plots T 1
Irrigation Meeting Convenes in Tashkent T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ogarkov, Kulikov Books View USSR Armed Forces V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Feb]
Moskalenko Sees Tank Exercise in Moscow District V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Feb]
Voronin Writes on NKVD Division in WW II Battle V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Feb]

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS WARSAW PACT MBFR PROPOSAL

LD041028 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 4 Mar 82

["Important Initiative at Vienna" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar TASS -- The Warsaw Treaty member-countries strive to impart the Vienna dialogue a truly businesslike character. This, according to the Soviet NEW TIMES [Novoye Vremya] weekly, is seen from the draft "Agreement on Mutual Arms and Force Cuts and Measures in this Connection in Central Europe at the First Stage' which was tabled by them at the Vienna talks in February.

In its issue of March 5, the journal writes: "The peace programme for the eighties, which was adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, organically includes a lessening of military confrontation in central Europe, where the biggest armed groupings and mountains of weapons, including nuclear ones, are massed. Striving to eliminate the threat of war, to preserve and deepen the process of detente, the Soviet Union consistently advocates the line towards the settlement of disputable issues, resolving conflict through painstaking constructive talks.'

This is precisely the aim of the draft agreement. Its authors proceed from the premise that the tangle of problems cannot be resolved at one stroke, that the efforts of the diplomats and military experts of the 19 states working at Vienna must be directed at "disentanglement" rather than "linkage."

"In delcaring for mutual force and arms cuts, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries do not seek -- either at present or intend to do so in the future -- any unilateral advantages for themselves. They have a stake in a lessening of military confrontation," the article stresses.

"The next few months will show whether the West further intends to pursue obstructionist tactics, as a result of which a build-up of military preparations is continuing, or accept the proposal of the Warsaw treaty member-states. Much depends on Washington. Alas, questions pertaining to the limitation of troops and arms hold one of the last places in the foreign-policy priorities of the Reagan administration. At the same time this attitude of the United States to the afore-mentioned issues can by no means serve as a justification for the inaction by the West European countries," the NEW TIMES stresses.

MENKES ON U.S. NOTE ON SOVIET CHEMICAI WARFARE

LD041040 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 4 Mar 82

["Washington's Latest Falsification" -- TASS headline; by TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 4 Mar TASS -- The Reagan administration tries hard to impose once again upon the international community a discussion of Washington's slanderous charges on the alleged use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia. The verbal note of the United States mission at the United Nations, which asserts that the American administration has some additional information on this score, is the latest instance of this. The note, which cannot be assessed otherwise than as a slanderous libel, describes an "episode" of chemical war in Kampuchea in the autumn of 1981, but does not cite either the populated center or even approximately the district where it supposedly took place. The compilers of the note cite unidentified skilled medical personnel and nameless "victims" and mythical "eyewitnesses". This falsification is generously larded with pseudoscientific statements whose purpose is to make the dirty insinuations appear authentic.

The latest helping of the dirty concoction shows that Washington has not abandoned its intention to fan a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign at any price.

United Nations circles however, clearly understand that the circulation of such "documents" has the purpose of conditioning world opinion to new, still more dangerous steps of the administration in the sphere of United States "chemical rearmament", whose multibillion programme was recently proclaimed by President Reagan. The White House and the Pentagon regard as inadequate the gigantic stockpiles of chemical weapons already available to the United States Army. American stores of chemical weapons are estimated at over 150,000 tons and include some three million shells, tens of thousands of aircraft bombs and many other types of ammunition. The United States military department now plans to increase the quantities of chemical ammunition to five million shells, tens of thousands of aircraft bombs and many other types of ammunition. The United States military department now plans to increase the quantities of chemical ammunition to five million units and to equip the American Armed Forces with several million warheads, filled with fatal binary nerve gas.

The Soviet Union was one of the first states to adhere to the 1925 Geneva protocol, banning the use of chemical weapons. The USSR has always called for and calls for mankind outlawing all chemical weapons. It has never used combat toxic substance anywhere.

For many years the United States has been evading the conclusion of the international convention which would ban chemical weapons. The American Army used over 100,000 tons of chemical substances during the dirty aggression in Indochina. The United States was the only one of the 157 United Nations member-countries which voted against the adoption of a General Assembly resolution calling on all countries to refrain from the manufacture and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and from their deployment on the territory of those states that do not have them now.

The verbal note, of course, makes not the slightest mention of this. It also hushes up that Washington's previous efforts to prefer slanderous charges against the Soviet Union have failed totally: The special team of United Nations experts, set up on United States insistence, to investigate these insinuations, and made up of representatives of states friendly to Washington, has so far not discovered any evidence which would confirm such charges.

PAPER ADVOCATING MILITARY SATELLITES SCORED

LD051102 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The American administration has before it a report that recommends launching more than 400 military setellites, each carrying from 40 to 50 missiles. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Olin:

The group that worked on the report during 7 months undoubtedly had a perfect knowledge of the sentiments that prevailed at the time in the administration's top echelons. The man who surpervised the effort is retired General Daniel Graham, who had once been military adviser of Ronald Reagan's election campaign. Asked by newsmen, the retired general was pleased to say that the administration's first reaction to the report and its conclusion had been fairly favorable. Favorable because the report claims that the Soviet Union is threatening the United States with an attack from space and because the administration could now be asked to see to it that space is saturated with missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

Armchair strategists in Washington felt they could augment their arms buildup program for ground, air and sea based missiles with programs for nuclear bases in outer space. However, the Pentagon views all this as part of its overall space program. The Pentagon as good as controls the shuttle project involving reusable spacecraft. In the future shuttle space vehicles are to ensure a constant link with the command post in orbit. The American military want also to set up what is described as [words indistinct] fleet in outer space.

They want to develop laser weapons and death rays in the shape of electron, proton and neutron beams for use in space.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been set aside for the Pentagon. An aerospace lobby is operating in Congress to push plans for the militarization of space. Something else attests to the fact that these plans might be carried out in the not-too -- distant future. Well, one could predict that the way astronomers predict the existence of some heavenly body unknown before by the way it causes aberrations in the movement of other planets. The point is that at about the same time as the report by General Graham's group was published there were press leaks on a congressional testimony by Undersecretary of Defense Richard Delauer, who spared no words to describe mythical Soviet plans for destroying the United States from outer space. One doesn't have to strain memory in order to recall that similar leaks occurred each time (?as) the United States was out to launch the production of cardinally new types of weapons which the Soviet Union had to develop later.

The publication of Delauer's testimony had also another purpose, to neutralize the positive effect of the proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the latest session of the United Nations General Assembly to outlaw any kind of weapons being based in space. Those who (?saw about) this leak would also like to play down Soviet achievements in peaceful exploration of terrestrial space.

GERASICHEV VIEWS U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF SPACE

LD042316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] An AFP cable reports on new plans by the U.S. brasshats to militarize space. Here is our commentator Vladimir Gerasichev:

[Begin recording] The report concerns the recommendation of a group of specialists working under the direction of Gen Daniel Graham, former head of military intelligence. They have suggested to the Pentagon that it step up the militarization of space, which is basically in full swing anyway, and to launch 432 military satellites into orbit. It is proposed that from 40 to 50 missiles be deployed on each of them.

The U.S. media have already written about the existence at the Pentagon of plans to put missile systems into space. These plans are now taking sinister shape. Although they are insane in terms of their inhuman nature, they occupy a quite definite place in the global strategy of U.S. imperialism. When President Reagan arrived in the White House active militarization of NASA began. The former vice president of the General Dynamics Corporation was appointed director of NASA. As you know, General Dynamics is one of the main suppliers of the Pentagon. The former U.S. Air Force secretary was appointed deputy director.

The U.S. military is laying its hands on the shuttle program. They plan to use the shuttle spacecraft to put military payloads into orbit. Laser weapons have been tested for the first time. It is also planned to use them in space.

The new report shows that the Pentagon is relentlessly setting about the exploitation of space. One might not attach too much importance to the recommendations drawn up under the direction of General Graham, however, observers are drawing attention to the fact that this very same general was an adviser to Ronald Reagan during the presidential election campaign.

The militarization of space, which the U.S. military is now so set upon, could open up a new area of the arms race, mark the beginning of a new and even bigger spiral in it and create an additional threat to peace throughout the world. Space should be kept clear of weapons. The security interests of all peoples on Earth, including the U.S. people, require this. [end recording].

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ATTACKS U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD041124 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- "The most important, the most pressing task of our time is to achieve reduction of the military threat, to halt and turn back the process of preparation for war," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes today. The conscience of mankind cannot reconcile itself with the fact, the newspaper points out, that "the crippling and extremely dangerous arms race into which the aggressive imperialist circles have drawn almost all states, absorbs really astronomical resources -- over 500,000 million dollars annually, and makes ever more real the threat of an all-destructive nuclear conflict. The conscience of mankind cannot reconcile itself with the fact that such arsenals of nuclear weapons have already been stockpiled today that, if they are used, the very existence of mankind would be threatened" The Soviet Union, true to the Leninist policy of peace, the newspaper remarks, is persistently coming out in favour of curbing the arms race, above all, nuclear, in favour of disarmament down to general and complete. This principled line has once again been reaffirmed most vigorously in such major recent political document as Leonid Brezhnev's reply to the letter of the Australian organization for international cooperation and disarmament and Leonid Brezhnev's message to Japanese writers, signatories of a call against nuclear war.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes: "Peace and detente do not establish themselves -- they can be achieved and are being achieved only as a result of stubborn and tireless struggle. The most aggressive detachments of imperialism, above all, in the United States, have not abandoned hope to 'replay' the historic battles of the 20th century, to achieve revenge, to roll back socialism and to recreate colonialism in new shapes. The United States administration is advancing ever farther along the dangerous road of stockpiling arsenals of various types of weapons of mass annihilation. This has been also borne out by the comprehensive plan for the development of nuclear strategic arms, unprecedented for its scope, which Washington made public in October 1981, and the beginning, on White House instructions, of the large-scale production of neutron warheads, and the multibillion programme of 'chemical rearmament' recently proclaimed by Ronald Reagan. The ruling circles of the United States bluntly declare that they regard the European Continent as a field of 'limited nuclear war, as a test range for nuclear blasts. Militarism, now greatly prospering in the United States, disfigures not only the society which created it -- the exhaust gas of the machine of war preparation poisons the political atmosphere of the world with hatred, fear and violence."

"But the balance of forces in the world arena has changed and continues changing in favour of the forces of peace and socialism," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes.

TASS REPORTS PLENARY SESSION AT GENEVA TALKS

LD041434 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 4 Mar, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States was held here today at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

COMMENTARY DENIES 'SOVIET MILITARY THREAT'

PM041327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 pp 2-3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Col N. Khmara article under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "What Lies Behind the Concept of 'Equal Responsibility'"]

[Text] It has long been established that experienced law-breakers, fearing retribution for their crimes, seek to arm themselves beforehand with an alibi, to justify themselves in some way. This method is actively used by those imperialist circles which, by torpedoing detente, have deliberately exacerbated the international situation and are stubbornly following the course of the unprecedented arms race and provocations. These circles, with the help of their faithful ideologists, do everything they can to disguise their own criminal deeds, resorting to the most refined methods of lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In the desire to justify imperialism's aggressive policy and practice, its ideologists insistently instill in people the idea that the "Soviet military threat" forces the West to arm itself. But this intimidation of the peoples has to some extent exhausted itself: Today you will find fewer and fewer simpletons who believe in the myth of the "Soviet military threat." That is why bourgeois propaganda, trying to make the notorious myth more "convincing," is supplementing it with another invention -- the concept of the "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the exacerbation of international tension.

The inveterate anticommunist Donald (Sheyner), for instance, is active in this field. In the book "The Soviet Triangle" published in New York in 1980 he states that the political responsibility for the present "international crisis" rests with both the USSR and the United States, since, he says, we are faced with a "departure from the policy of detente by both superpowers." Here, while gambling on an allegedly "realistic" approach to the problem, (Sheyner) nonetheless makes malicious accusations exclusively against the Soviet Union.

Another American bourgeois theorist, R. Ashley, in the book "The Political Economy of War and Peace," published in the same year, asserts that both the United States and the Soviet Union have "not only prepared for inevitable war but have openly threatened each other with war." The authors of a book published in the FRG with the pretentious title "The End of Detente: The Chances and Risks of a Modus Vivendi Policy" hold similar views. They try to suggest to readers that the "Root of the Evil" lies in the "Superpowers' Competition for Political Power" in the world arena.

Assertions of this kind are appearing increasingly frequently in the West. And their authors depict the numerous instances of U.S. use of armed force against other countries as all but the defense of some kind of American "vital interests," while the USSR's actions aimed at supporting peoples who have fallen victim to imperialist aggression are declared to be the "cause of the destabilization" of the international situation.

Incidentally, here is a curious detail. The concepts put forward by imperialist propaganda and even its terminology are actively taken up and inflated by the Beijing leaders and theorists. Just as at one time they borrowed from the West the doctrine of the "struggle against the hegemonism of the two superpowers," so today they zealously reiterate the tired old myth of the "Soviet military threat", flavoring it with their own fabrications.

Thus, we are faced with manifest forgery and falsification of the real facts. And these facts show convincingly that the responsibility for the unprecedented arms race and for the fact that the world situation has never been so serious since World War II rests wholly and fully with reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries.

It is precisely the U.S. ruling circles and statesmen, and in their wake the mass information organs, who constantly propagandize the ideas of hegemonism on an ever increasing scale, zealously kindle American "jingoism" and tirelessly shout about the "greatness" of the United States and the fact that it "has no equals." The "interests of the American nation" are placed above the interests of all other nations and extended to any region of the globe. These interests, D. Brown wrote when he was chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, are where there are resources, and particularly energy resources, the oil regions of developing countries. Gen. D. Jones, the present chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, cynically explained in 1980: "Some of our most important interests are thousands of miles from the United States and, metaphorically speaking, in the Soviet back yard."

At the same time the U.S. population is being energetically indoctrinated in an anticommunist, anti-Soviet spirit. As a result in the United States, according to international lawyer J. Joyce, "a whole generation of adults have grown up in an atmosphere of fear and hatred toward communism." It was on this basis that R. Reagan's widely publicized election platform was built up, with its orientation toward "total military and technical superiority over the Soviet Union."

With the arrival in power of R. Reagan's administration anti-Sovietism gained a still more sinister and dangerous content and acquired a particularly bellicose thrust. "There are things more important than peace"; "'Limited' nuclear war is not only possible, but even acceptable" -- that is now official Washington's creed.

An entirely different policy -- a policy of peace, detente, curbing the arms race and preventing war -- is implemented by the Soviet Union. Its unchanging love of peace arises from the very nature and ideals of the socialist system; chauvinist, hegemonist ideas of "superiority" over other peoples are alien to it.

The Soviet Union has not and does not set itself the goal of achieving military superiority over the United States. Any encroachments on other countries' territory or material wealth are entirely uncharacteristic of it. For the CPSU, the Soviet state and all our people there is no more important task in the international sphere than that of preserving and strengthening peace. That is why we indignantly reject any opinions about the "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the exacerbation of the international situation as manifest slander with dirty aims.

Certain supporters of the theory of "equal responsibility," like the West German sociologist Wettig, for instance, are now trying to assert that a vicious circle of intimidation has become established between East and West. This intimidation was allegedly started by the Soviet Union, strengthening its own might and "making no concessions at talks." Others, acknowledging that the United States was the first to embark on this path, immediately make the reservation that the United States subsequently, so they say, took up a "more cautious, less aggressive stance," while the USSR allegedly "failed to see" or "would not see" the change in the situation.

Life and historical facts refute these fabrications and convincingly confirm that nobody but the United States has ever been the initiator of the arms race. In 1945 the United States was the first country in the world to produce atomic weapons, and dropped them on the residents of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki when there was no military need. The United States was the first to start production of nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles and to embark on the mass deployment of land-based ICBM's. It was the first to create missiles fitted with independent warheads. Now, despite protests from the world public, the United States has announced the start of full-scale production of neutron weapons.

In these conditions the Soviet Union has naturally adopted and continues to adopt the necessary defense measures. The West issued a challenge. The Soviet Union had to accept that challenge.

The aggressive nature of American imperialism is also indicated by the creation of a wide network of military bases around the socialist community countries. In all the United States, as is noted in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" recently published by the Military Publishing House has more than 1,500 military sites and bases on the territory of 32 states, and these bases are located for the most part close to the Soviet Union's borders.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism is also indicated by the continuing growth of military expenditure: In 1983 it is planned to allocate $263 billion for militarist preparations -- 20 percent more than in the current year. In 1985 it is planned to appropriate even more for military purposes -- $340 billion.

Nor does the thesis that the United States is allegedly occupying a "more cautious, less aggressive stance" in world politics stand up to criticism. Can you really describe as a "cautious stance" the provocative actions of the American Navy in the Persian Gulf; the open support for counterrevolutionary gangs fighting against Afghanistan; support for the South African racist regime in intervention against the Angolan people; and aid to the reactionary Salvadoran junta in its struggle against the people in the form of weapons and advisers, as well as the direct of military intervention in that country?

The NATO decision -- adopted under U.S. pressure -- to deploy new American medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe targeted on the USSR is particularly sinister in nature. Strange as it may seem, this is passed off as a "defensive act." Yet it is a question of deploying several hundred additional American missiles, over and above the nuclear weapons which already exist in Europe, on our threshold and of substantially disrupting, in favor of the United States and NATO, the approximate equality in such arms which exists at present.

Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe began in Geneva in November. The USSR's stance at the talks is precise, clear and realistic, which is more than can be said for the American side: In the course of the talks Washington's reluctance to seek solutions which really accord with the principle of equality and identical security and are really aimed at improving the situation in Europe is emerging increasingly clearly.

The American side keeps plugging away at the so-called "zero option," which is far from realistic. They want from the USSR no more and no less than unilateral disarmament in the face of a military threat which is by no means lessening in the West or the East. An absurd, ludicrous position! It is clearly intended to create an impasse at the Geneva talks and thereby justify the deployment on the European continent of nearly 600 new American medium-range missiles, which the Pentagon needs in order to create the potential for a first nuclear strike against the USSR.

The Soviet Union has an entirely different attitude to the Geneva talks. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his talk with representatives of the Socialist International on 3 February, "The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement now on the complete renunication by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range weapons targeted on sites in Europe. We could go even further and reach agreement on ridding Europe entirely of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. That would be a a real 'zero option.'"

Assessing U.S. policy, the New York TIMES, which can hardly be suspected of sympathizing with the socialist world, was forced to admit that the present U.S. administration has replaced "foreign policy with reckless militarism and saber-rattling," which is causing even U.S. friends and allies to tremble.

With a view to shipping up international tension, the United States is now speculating actively on events in Poland, perpetrating one irresponsible action after another. It is interfering flagrantly and unceremoniously in Poland's internal affairs, trying to dictate to a sovereign state how it should resolve its own internal affairs and making various demands on the Polish leadership. Shameless distortion of the facts, excessive political ambitions, tactlessness -- all this does not tie in with the "cautious U.S. stance" extolled by the heralds of imperialism.

While speaking of the so-called "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the exacerbation of the international situation, the supporters of the concept keep quiet about the directly opposite natures of these states' military doctrines. U.S. military-strategic concepts -- and this is common knowledge -- are aggressive through and through. The misanthropic doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe -- a war which they count on winning above all means of a "preemptive strike" against the Soviet Union, deflecting a retaliatory strike -- is widespread in the United States.

As U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has stated, the United States and th NATO bloc which it heads even have plans for a "warning" nuclear explosion. Not over the United States, of course, but over Western Europe, in order to "frighten" the Soviet Union.

All this shows the U.S. imperialist ruling circles' adventurism and their readiness to put mankind's vital interests at stake for the sake of their own narrow, selfish goals.

Soviet military doctrine, unlike American doctrine, is strictly defensive in nature. It proceeds on the basis of the principle of retaliatory -- that is, defensive -- actions. The Soviet Union declares it a crime to be the first to inflict a nuclear strike and believes that a "limited" nuclear war would inevitably be the fuse that sparks off a global thermonuclear conflict. The Soviet Union's efforts and its peace-loving proposals and initiatives are aimed at preventing a first strike, averting nuclear war and eliminating the very threat of it breaking out.

The 26th CPSU Congress -- and this is widely known to all mankind -- elaborated a peace program for the eighties. In the recent past alone our country has put forward a series of major new initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and preventing war. On the USSR's proposal, the UN General Assembly recently adopted a declaration on "preventing nuclear catastrophe" and a document on the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. The United States and its NATO allies (for the most part) refused to sign these documents, which accord with the peoples' aspirations, and thereby demonstrated their reluctance to follow the path of peace.

As you see, a comparison of even a few of the most important aspects of U.S. and USSR foreign policy indicates convincingly that it is the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc which are responsible for the exacerbation of international tension, not the Soviet Union.

In putting forward the fundamentally false theory of "equal responsibility" its authors and supporters pursue perfidious goals. They seek not only to discredit the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and present our country in the role of the aggressor, but also to dictate certain practical steps to it. In essence it is proposed that in order not to create "difficulties" in the international arena, the Soviet Union should yield to imperialist pressure, give up supporting its friends and allies and close its eyes to attempts to suppress the people's liberation movement, or else make do with verbal protests. Naturally, our country will never follow this path.

Historical experience indicates that unilateral concessions to aggressive forces invariably only encourage them and are detrimental to the cause of peace and the people's security. As for the Soviet Union's sense of responsibility, this responsibility permeates all the USSR's actions and initiatives and all the Soviet State's foreign policy activity, aimed at preventing a new world war and strengthening peace on our planet.

BAVARIAN COLLOQUIUM ON DISARMAMENT VIEWED

LD041340 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy]

[Text] Tutzing (Bavaria), 4 Mar, TASS -- To ensure peace on earth it is essential to take concrete measures to curb the arms race, above all, the nuclear arms race, and to promote disarmament. Only the policy of talks and cooperation, not confrontation or brinkmanship, accords with the interests of European peoples. This is the main conclusion made by the participants in the international colloqium "ensuring peace through disarmament" which ended its work here today. It was held on the initiative of the Bavarian Society for the Promotion of Relations Between the FRG and the USSR, the Evangelical Academy in Tutzing, and a number of other organisations, prominent politicians, and public figures, parliamentarians, scientists, representatives of religious organisations, diplomats from a number of European countries and the United States gathered heere to exchange views on the prospects and ways for ensuring peace, averting the war danger and consolidating European security. A four-day discussion at the forum has revealed that, despite certain differences in the approach to the solution of the disarmament problem, representatives of the European public are fully aware of the grave danger posed by the further intensification of the arms race as well as by any delay in curbing it.

The participants in the colloquium heard out [as received] with great interest the report "Disarmament -- A Vital Necessity for Europe" made by the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, president of the "USSR-FRG" Society Leonid Zamyatin. The speaker called attention of those present at the forum to the new peace proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, during his visit to the FRG in 1981. Producing concrete facts, the speaker demonstrated that allegations about Soviet "military superiority" were totally unsubstantiated, and showed the real reasons behind the military preparations whipped up by the United States both in the field of nuclear-missile weapons and in the development of new types of mass annihilation weapons, including neutron and chemical. Members of the Soviet delegation answered numerous questions asked by those present, explained the essence of the policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government a policy the sole purpose of which is to ensure peace on the basis of equality and equal security.

The range of problems discussed at the colloquium proved to be very broad: the preservation of peace as a political task, correlation of military forces in the East and the West, military, economic and medical aspects of the arms race, and the role of the public in the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

It is clear from the speeches made at the forum that the European public is deeply concerned over the continuing arms race, over aggressive actions of the United States in the international arena. This concern has found its reflection in many questions with which official U.S. representatives were literally showered. However, they resorted to all kinds of propaganda tricks in a bid to justify in the eyes of the public the thesis about the admissibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, in order to persuade the Europeans that it is "useful" to deploy additional potentials of mass annihilation weapons in Europe. It follows from the speeches of the participants in the colloqium a majority of them rejects the way proposed by the Americans, which is quite illogically in arming oneself in order to disarm later.

Representatives of the Government of the United States, and some other NATO countries made attempts to steer the discussion away from the aims of the forum, to impose on it the subjects that have nothing in common with the problems of ensuring peace and disarmament. However, such attempts clearly came to nothing.

The colloqium in Tutzing was held against the background of the mounting anti-war movement in the FRG and other West European countries, a movement protesting against the dangerous U.S. and NATO plans for siting new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and coming out for peace, detente, cooperation and disarmament.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV COMMENTS ON WORLD TU CONGRESS

PM041059 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 3

[TASS report: "For the Trade Union Movement's Unity"]

[Text] AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev has termed the 10th World Trade Union Congress which has finished in Havana as outstanding event in the life of the international working class and the world trade union movement. In conversation with a TASS correspondent on returning to Moscow, the Soviet delegation head stressed that delegations representing 269 million trade union members took part in the forum's work.

A.I. Shibayev noted that the congress met in a complex international situation caused by the imperialist circles' flagrant actions aimed at intensifying the arms race and the danger of war. He noted on the Soviet peace initiatives that they were unanimously supported at the congress. In Havana a decisive rebuff was given to imperialism's intrigues and the present U.S. administration's reactionary policy.

The trade union leaders of all countries unmasked the hypocritical policy of the White House which professes concern for "human rights" but is acting to suppress the trade unions' struggle and repress them, and is adopting an unprecedented military budget while simultaneously cutting social spending. The participants in the forum accused the imperialist circles of cranking up the arms race openly interfering in other peoples' affairs and supporting reactionary regimes.

The congress work confirmed the increased role of the socialist countries' trade unions. Delegates stressed that the experience of the USSR and all the socialist community countries is attractive primarily because we recognize labor as the highest criterion for evaluating each person.

TASS CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 4 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar, TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States has made a speech in Los Angeles, virtually admitting that his widely-publicised economic "recovery" measures have not produced results up to now. The President has said he entertains no illusions about (the complexity and seriousness of -- note by TASS correspondent) the task facing the USA.

Really, as evidenced by official statistics, the USA in the past nine months not only failed to extricate itself from but bogged down still deeper into the quagmire of the slump. Industrial output and gross national product continue to diminish. Industrial facilities operate at slightly more than seventy per cent of their capacity and those in the automotive and building industries at only a half of their capacity.

The number of jobless in the USA, according to understated official data alone, has grown up to 9.5 million. The discount rates of bank credit have again begun crawling upwards. The index of key industrial indicators -- the main "economic weather-gauge" in the USA -- has been rolling down for the ninth month in succession.

During his election campaign for the presidency, Ronald Reagan promised to balance out the budget deficit. Whereas now, for the purpose of financing the arms race, he has planned biggest deficit in U.S. history for the 1983 financial year at 91,500 million dollars. "The deficits we propose," the President admitted, "are much larger than I would like. But they are a necessary evil in the real world today." Reagan emphasized that the administration will continue to try to cope with their growth not at the expense of limiting spending on the arms race but by slashing appropriations for social programs which in the current financial year have already been curtailed by 43,000 million dollars.

It is noteworthy that, while justifying the unprecedented onslaught on the elementary rights of the Americans, the President unwittingly exposed the anti-people essence of the vaunted "American democracy," the cover of which is used by bourgeoisie to mask its tough dictatorship. "People are now so far removed from the decision makers that they have little say in policies that dramatically affect their lives," he admitted. "More and more people realize that things don't seem to work anymore because too much power flows to too many unaccountable people in Washington DC. That's not representative government, that's not democracy," Reagan admitted.

"The greatest threat to freedom comes from no foreign foe; it comes from letting power slip from the grip of grassroots America into the hands of a remote central authority," he emphasized.

Ronald Reagan's assurances that he is resolved to limit the role of the Federal Government and bring power closer to the people in the name of democratising American society are meant, in the judgment of local observers, for credulous people. In actual fact, as Professor Huntington of Harvard University pointed out, the course adopted by the Reagan administration toward militarising the country, towards pursuing an aggressive, confrontational foreign policy, objectively entails a strengthening of the central authority -- i.e., a further limitation on the already curtailed "freedoms".

This manifested itself clearly enough in the unprecendented anti-people "reforms" being imposed on the country "from above," in the sharp expansion of the powers of the CIA, the FBI and other instruments of state suppression, in the toughening of the secrecy regime, and in centralised attacks on the civil rights of the Americans.

Americans themselves entertain no illusions about "American democracy." It is not fortuitous that among the people President Reagan is sarcastically referred to as "Californian Robin Hood" who, unlike the English one, robs the poor and gives the loot away to the rich.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

PM041645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 3

[Col. M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": 'In the Noose of Militarism"]

[Text] The American Congress has begun to discuss the draft state budget -- or, as they call it in the United States, Federal budget -- for fiscal 1982, submitted by President Reagan. Various committees and subcommittees of the House of Representatives and the Senate are discussing both the budget as a whole and individual sections and articles and are hearing the explanations of representatives of the administration and various government institutions.

On the whole the procedure is normal. But this year the draft budget and the course of its discussion have attracted particular public attention, not only in the United States but far beyond. There are several reasons for this. It is not only a question of the fact that the United States is the biggest and still the richest country in the capitalist world and has a significant or even decisive influence on the policy and economy of other Western countries. The draft budget for 1983 is in essence the first to be prepared entirely by the Republican administration, since the last budget bore the imprint of the preceding Carter administration. So the new budget proposals provide an opportunity to judge how Reagan's widely publicized election promises are being fulfilled. Moreover -- and this is perhaps the most important point -- the columns of figures which fill the fat volume of the draft list of Federal income and expenditure reflect the very essence of American policy -- domestic, foreign and military.

Reagan himself gave an extremely high assessment of his draft budget. At a Washington press conference he stated: "We worked very long and hard on this budget. We believe that all the questions which require serious consideration have been properly thought out." In fact there was disappointment for those who hoped that the administration would keep its word and draw up a budget without a deficit, which gives rise to inflation and other economic shocks. In the White House draft the excess of state expenditure over income is envisaged at more than $90 billion. This means that the U.S. state debt will increase still further and will exceed the astronomical sum of $1 trillion -- approximately $4,500 for every American -- man, woman and child.

But perhaps the deficit is caused by the appropriation of resources for the fulfillment of other election promises -- for reducing unemployment or relaxing the grip of poverty and want? Of course not. Moreover, it is planned not to increase spending on social needs but to cut it sharply -- by $27 billion. Even T. O'Neill, speaker (chairman) of the U.S. House of Representatives, was forced to admit: "The administration's new budget gives billions to the rich in the form of tax concessions, billions to the corporations and more billions of dollars for extravagant military systems."

The draft budget lays bare the U.S. ruling circles' reactionary domestic policy and adventurist foreign policy, their imperial ambitions and their characteristic militarism. In the President's budget message to Congress these ambitions and the militarist thrust of Washington's political course were expressed briefly and clearly: "Real expenditure on defense will be sharply increased in the next few years, and the proportion of expenditure on defense in the Federal budget will increase constantly."

Washington, continuing its course of strong-arm confrontation with the Soviet Union and the world of socialism, intends to increase appropriations for military purposes by almost 30 percent immediately, in fiscal 1983. Even worldly bourgeois dabblers in politics and propagandists gasped. "Reagan-style armed robbery -- that is the U.S. military budget," the British DAILY MIRROR wrote. And the Washington POST, for its part, noted that the administration's draft and the annual Pentagon report submitted to Congress at the same time virtually formulate plans for unleashing armed conflicts with the USSR and for U.S. first use of nuclear weapons.

In accordance with the usual U.S. practice, the American budget is made up of several main articles. First there is the concrete military spending of the Defense Department, its current expenditure on building the armed forces. In 1983 this spending is set at $216 billion. Then there are preliminary appropriations to the Pentagon -- resources for the implementation of long-term plans for armed preparations planned several years ahead. The total volume of these appropriations, over and above current military spending, is set at $42 billion for next year. Finally there are the military expenditure and appropriations included in other departments' budgets. The biggest of these is the sum of more than $5 billion earmarked for the Energy Department for the development and production of nuclear weapons. All these together amount to more than $283 billion -- the American administration's "war budget."

Reagan's message to Congress, the Pentagon report and also the testimony of secretaries and chiefs of staff of branches of the U.S. Armed Forces at congressional committee hearings provide a relatively detailed characterization of the main directions of the further buildup in the might of the American war machine. Several such directions can be singled out.

The first is the accelerated development of strategic nuclear forces. The Pentagon is being allocated one-third more resources for this than in the current year. It is proposed to speed up the adoption of cruise missiles for bombers and attack submarines, to acquire new B-1 strategic bombers and, later, Stealth bombers, to complete the development and begin the deployment in combat positions of MX ICB's and to continue the creation of the Trident submarine missile system -- Ohio Class nuclear submarines with C-4 and D-5 Trident ballistic missiles.

The second direction is to sharply increase the combat capability of all branches and components of the armed forces. Expenditure for these purposes is the biggest item in the Pentagon budget. It is planned to extend and improve combat training, to purchase sophisticated, technically complex arms, equipment and combat hardware and to create additional stockpiles of material. All this is to help increase the American Armed Forces' capability for conducting aggressive combat operations in different parts of the world many thousands of kilometers away from America's shores.

The same goal is to be served by the third direction in American military building envisaged in the draft budget for 1983 -- increasing the maneuverability of troops and naval forces, above all those incorporated in the Rapid Deployment Forces. The task is set of ensuring the rapid shipment of combat units and support facilities to Europe, Korea, Southeast Asia, the Persian Gulf region and so forth. For this reason substantial resources are allocated for extending the fleet of C-5 and KS-10 military transports and refueling planes, modernizing rear supply ships and chartering merchant ships for the shipment of troops, combat hardware and munitions.

Expenditure on the general-purpose forces will increase by nearly 20 percent. And special attention is devoted to the accelerated buildup of naval forces.

Resources are allocated for construction of another two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and for the adoption of new nuclear-powered missile cruisers and frigates, new Los Angeles Class nuclear submarines and naval aircraft and for demothballing, modernizing and putting back in operation four battleships built in earlier years. Speaking in Congress, Defense Secretary Weinberger stated firmly that the United States' goal is to secure "superiority on the seas."

The headlong pursuit of military superiority is also manifested in plans for increasing the plane and helicopter pool in the Air Force by adopting hundreds of sophisticated aircraft. It is planned to increase the number of tactical Air Force wings from 26 to 40 by 1986, and to double the number of aircraft in them. The ground forces will receive a large number of sophisticated M-1 Abrams tanks, armored carriers and artillery guns. They are increasingly becoming interventionist forces. Plans are being elaborated to ensure the shipment of 6 Army divisions, a brigade of Marines and 60 fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons to Western Europe in the space of 10 days "in an emergency."

Among the many figures cited in the draft new American budget, two others cannot help attracting attention -- the figures of $900 million and $810 million. The first is the resources allocated for production of more than 400 cruise missiles -- the Soviet-American talks now under way in Geneva are concerned with the limitation of these very missiles, along with other nuclear arms in Europe. The second is the planned expenditure on preparations for chemical warfare and the production of chemical weapons, in particular binary warheads. These figures indicate not only the accelerated program of militarist preparations but also Washington's perfidy and its disregard of the peoples' interests and destinies.

In all, according to American figures, in the 5 years 1982 through 1986 it is planned to spend $1.5 trillion for military purposes. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff estimate the 5-year program for "rearming" the United States will be still more costly: $2.23 trillion. And Washington is also demanding additional expenditure on militarist preparation by its partners. As American Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Forces, Europe, stated the other day, the West European allies in the North Atlantic bloc must increase their military spending by at least 4 percent annually, not the current 3 percent.

That is the "superarming" ["sverkhnapryazheniye vooruzheniy"] which the Pentagon seeks. Whipping up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, is fraught with a threat to all peoples. But this does not stop the U.S. ruling circles. On the contrary, they call for incredible spending on militarist preparations in the hope of acquiring a "position of strength" in the world arena, wrecking the military-strategic equality which has grown up between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact Organization, and satisfying the insatiable appetites of the military-industrial complex. American imperialism's global plans, the pursuit of world domination and the selfish interests of military corporations -- these are what lie behind the figures in the draft U.S. Federal budget for 1983.

Answering a letter from an Australian organization which advocates international cooperation and disarmament, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the socialist countries have attained military-strategic equilibrium with the capitalist world. This equilibrium is a factor restraining the aspirations of aggressive forces. Hopes of shaking that equilibrium are doomed to failure.

U.S. 'IVY LEAGUE' EXERCISE SECRET FROM ALLIES

LD050752 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 5 Mar 82

["In Secret From Allies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today carries an article entitled "In Secret From Its Allies." It says:

Another militarist provocation, so unprecedented in its nature that it is being kept secret even from allies -- it is only in this way that one can describe the major U.S. nuclear force exercises "Ivy League 82." Although the exercises do not involve troops, actual launching of missiles armed with nuclear warheads or sorties by strategic bombers, and the actions of the sides take place on maps and in computers, the scenario and nature of the Pentagon's another attempt to show its ominous aggressiveness leave no doubts.

Some dtails of the exercises would have probably been kept secret if not for an article in one of the issues of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. According to its report, the starting point of the "Ivy League" was "the USSR's strategic attack on the United States." On order of the U.S. President, staying onboard a special plane fulfilling the role of an airborne commanding post, the U.S. nuclear forces make a "retaliatory strike," and not only on targets inside Soviet territory, the magazine points out significantly.

More than 20 big commanding posts of the American Armed Forces were placed on high alert. The actions involved the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the chief commands of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Atlantic and Europe, and many departments and central agencies of the United States. The multi-optional plan of using all types of nuclear weapons of the United States, which includes data on the targets, time and means of hitting the targets, is subjected to all-round testing. Also tested is the strategic system of command and communication and the functioning of the entire system of American military and civilian command during a nuclear war.

Despite strict secrecy, some specific clauses of the document setting forth the aims of the "Ivy League" exercises became known to the public. DER SPIEGEL wrote that the political meaning of the exercises is defined in the document in the following way: The very fact of holding the exercises and all-round testing in their course of the state and military structure of the United States in conditions of a nuclear war should become evidence of the U.S. "iron determination."

This "determination" should be made known to the Soviet Union. Everything should be organised in such a way that no one knows anything in Western European countries, including members of the North Atlantic bloc. According to a Pentagon official and one of the authors of the scenario, Colonel J.M. Hauser, if the allies learn about details of the U.S. actions, they may have an impression that the United States is getting ready for a real use of nuclear weapons. Certain circles in Europe could use the fact of holding such exercises to assert that Washington is planning a nuclear war, limited to European territory.

The same idea was set forth by Washington POST observer Jack Anderson. He wrote frankly that the Western European public has all grounds to assess the "Ivy League" as preparation on the U.S. part for practical use of nuclear weapons within European Continent.

Press reports about the mastering in the course of the exercises of the combat use of new American medium-range weapons, planned for deployment in West Germany and some other Western countries, also show that there is justification of such fears.

This is what the United States is afraid of, when undertaking the dirty provocation. Indeed, its actions can bring about only another spate of wrath and indignation of all honest people on earth who are opposed to preparations for a nuclear war and favour stronger international security. As to the "signals" to the Soviet Union, one can recall once again words from Leonid Brezhnev's reply to a letter from the Australian Association for International Cooperation and Disarmament that the countries of socialism have reached military-strategic equilibrium with the world of capitalism. This equilibrium is a factor containing the aspirations of agressive forces. Calculations to disrupt this equilibrium are doomed to failure.

U.S. MOVES AGAINST GAS PIPELINE ALSO 'SANCTIONS'

LD042202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (TASS) -- SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA notes today that "the U.S. administration is still putting pressure on its NATO allies to prevent implementation of the 'gas pipes' project for construction of pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe."

In Western Europe, the newspaper recalls, it has been made plain on several occasions to the U.S. administration that they do not intend to abandon the construction of the gas pipeline under any pretext. Statistics have been published in the press which prove there is no question whatsoever of "dependence" on the USSR. What is involved is a mutually advantageous contract from which the West European countries have even more to gain than the USSR, since they need to diversify their sources of energy for industrial requirements. "The Americans," the newspaper continues, "cannot propose to Western Europe any realistic alternative to the 'gas pipes' project. But they are prepared to play dirty tricks." We should remember that turbine rotors manufactured by General Electric were to have been used in the construction of the pipeline. The firm had already managed to supply 21 of these rotors to Western Europe before President Reagan announced his "sanctions" against the USSR and Poland on 29 December.

"By all accounts," SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA goes on, "the U.S. administration now wants to try to 'ban' European firms from manufacturing the rotors under U.S. license. In this way it wants to 'freeze' or 'block' the project. In other words, the White House is no longer confining itself to 'sanctions' against the Soviet Union, but is imposing sanctions against West European firms. This move could give rise to a very dangerous trend in the international division of labor and oblige U.S. partners in Western Europe to dispense altogether with the services of U.S. firms."

The Soviet newspaper notes that "the question of the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe has therefore become a kind of touchstone for relations between the United States and Western Europe. It encapsulates, as it were, the differences between the United States and its NATO allies over the further development of economic, scientific and technical links with the East."

CLAIMS OF KGB ANTI-OLYMPICS PLOT REBUTTED

PM040939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in A. Nikanorov "World Today" roundup: "Such Confusion"]

[Text] "Reva Tooley, chairman of the Los Angeles City Police Commission, has resolutely criticized Police Chief Darrell Gates for publishing a report which hints at a secret Soviet plan to use emigre Soviet Jews to prevent the holding of the 1984 Olympics." This comes from a Kenneth Reich and Joel Sappella article in the Los Angeles TIMES on a press conference by the above-mentioned police chief of the city hosting the coming Olympics. IZVESTIYA No 26 [28 Jan] Reported the meeting with journalists in a report entitled "Police Alarm."

Judging from information reported to Tooley by Deputy Police Chief Marvin Iannone, the newspaper continues, "there are no grounds for such assumptions." It accused Gates of "unnecessarily whipping up fear" and added: "The police administration should not engage in spreading and publishing reports built on rumors. This does our city a disservice." Concerning other "services," the article's authors write with unconcealed sarcasm that "the 20 people who (so the police allege) are criminals sent by the KGB are considerably fewer in number than the policemen found guilty of various violations of the law, but no one would accuse Police Chief Gates of being a secret agent of an international organization of thieves which was preparing a plot."

Gates engaged in a long verbal balancing act in reply to the accusations, but was not able to convince even his colleagues. There is confusion for you.

WEST FOLLOWING DANGEROUS COURSE ARMING BEIJING

PM040957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Popov "International Review": "Highly Dangerous Contacts"]

[Text] Recently China has been trying to increase its cooperation with the European NATO members in the military sphere and has been finding mutual understanding with them. This desire corresponds with the West's general line aimed at helping to build up China's military potential. With this help it could, in particular, maintain tension in the Far East.

Thus, in the past year the Chinese have established contacts, with the aim of securing military equipment, with France and Britain, and 3-10 February this year an Italian military delegation was in Beijing on an official visit. High-ranking representatives of all branches of the armed forces were included. The delegation was led by Lt Gen Giuseppe Piovano, secretary general of the Italian Defense Ministry and director of the National Arms Directorate. It was the first visit to China by Italian military officials at this high level. The delegation members met with Zhang Aiping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who also occupies the post of deputy chief of the General Staff. In addition, they met with a group of technical experts from China's Armed Forces.

In reporting this the Italian press put direct emphasis on the presence of "emerging prospects for military cooperation between the two countries." The Chinese side, the reports noted, displayed heightened interest in Italy's electronic industry in particular, which produces radar installations, missile guidance systems, short-range guided reconnaissance planes, antitank missiles and warships. The range of Chinese military interest in Italy is obviously quite broad.

The visit to Beijing by the aforementioned delegation was to all appearances quite alluring for certain Italian arms manufacturers which, as the Italian press reported, quickly dispatched their representatives to China in the hope of concluding contracts.

On the agenda now is a return visit to Italy by a Chinese delegation with the intention of holding talks with Italian industrialists. And finally, L. Lagorio, the Italian defense minister, is preparing to pay an official visit to China this year too.

As is apparent from these facts, military contacts between Rome and Beijing are developing quite actively. However, the policy of the Western countries which are helping to build up China's military potential can hardly be considered farsighted. By putting weapons today into the hands of the Beijing hegemonists in the hope that they will be used primarily for anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese purposes, the Western countries, including Italy, are by no means insuring themselves against all the possible consequences of their dangerous course.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

In the 17 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1, the first line of the article entitled "IZVESTIYA Observer Reviews U.S.-PRC Relations" should carry the notation .. [Begin recording of unidentified correspondent]...

In the same article, on page B 3, the sixth paragraph should begin with the notation ... [Bovin] ...

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS KESHTMAND ON DRA ECONOMY

PM051001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unidentified correspondents' interview with S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers: "Confident Step"]

[Text] In the DRA preparations for the PDPA's national conference are drawing to a close. It will discuss, in particular, questions connected with further developing the country's economy. IZVESTIYA's correspondents asked S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, to speak about the immediate plans of the PDPA and the republic's government in the sphere of expanding industrial and agricultural production and strengthening the state's economic foundations.

It can be stated with good reason, S.A. Keshtmand said, that in the course of the outgoing Afghan year of 1360, despite the complexities and difficulties of our development, we have still managed to stabilize the DRA economy and even achieved a certain growth in it. The PDPA and the DRA Government attach tremendous significance to the development of the national economy as a decisive condition for realizing the chief aims and tasks of the April revolution. Without eliminating the country's economic backwardness and accelerating the development of its productive forces it is impossible to raise the people's living standards, implement fundamental social transformations and create a new society free from exploitation and founded on the principles of equality and social justice.

This is why attempts to thwart our creative plans and to disorganize the economy occupy such an important place in the undeclared war of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction against Afghanistan and in the banditlike actions of exploiters and traitors of the Afghan people who have been removed from power. But I would like to point out that our enemies' attempts are doomed to fail here, just as in all other directions.

Now specifically about our immediate plans. One of the very most important tasks of the DRA state organs is to pursue the PDPA policy of implementing a just democratic land reform. This, as is known, is to lead to profound transformations in the social structure of the Afghan countryside and strengthen the alliance of the working class and the labor peasantry. The state gives broad material and financial assistance to peasants, particularly to those who have received land but are experiencing a shortage of capital, seeds, fertilizers and implements of labor.

Ever-increasing attention is being devoted to the activity of existing peasant cooperatives, as well as to organizing new ones. We will also set up new machine and tractor stations -- four such stations are already operating.

I will speak especially of our plans in the sphere of irrigation and improving the use of irrigated land. Even given the present complex situation and the country's strained financial position, we are allocating very considerable funds to irrigation construction. This is to aid, in particular, the successful implementation of the recently adopted law "on water" and the statute "on the use of water in agriculture."

Going on to plans in the industrial sphere, I would like to remind you that before the April revolution Afghanistan occupied one of the last places in the world in terms of the per capita volume of industrial production. To this it should be added that the normal working of individual enterprises has been disrupted as a result of the actions of sabotage and terrorist gangs infiltrated from abroad. And under these very difficult conditions the PDPA and the people's power have adopted a resolute policy of building up the country's industrial potential.

To this end the government has outlined measures to resume the operation of the most important projects in the Afghan national economy and also to commission new ones. It has approved the technical and economic substantiation of the 'Aynak mining and enriching combine, which will be the country's biggest enterprise and a real school for training skilled workers and specialists. The meeting of the country's energy requirements will be improved on the basis of the construction of a power transmission line from the USSR, which is already being planned with the help of Soviet specialists. The commissioning of a bridge across the Amudarya at the beginning of the new Afghan year and the completion of a complex of installations in the port of (?Herat) will undoubtedly plan a tremendous role in developing our economy. The upcoming commissioning of 3,500 hectares of new irrigated land in Parvan and Sarhadd is of great significance. In the new year as a whole it is planned to increase industrial output 10-11 percent and agricultural output 3.1 percent.

An appreciable place in our economic plans is allocated to the use of the private sector's resources and potential. For businesslike and constructive cooperation with the private sector the DRA Council of Ministers has set up a Standing Consultative Economic Council consisting of government representatives and employers.

The social program of the PDPA and the state aimed at improving the working people's living standards is in indissoluble connection with the development of the economy. I will name, in particular, the increase in wages implemented in the past year -- an increase averaging 26 percent for workers and employees and 40-50 percent for low-paid categories.

Enemies of the April revolution, S.A. Keshtmand went on to point out, have made a considerable effort to wreck the plan for this year, which ends, according to the Muslim calendar, on 20 March. In the zones infiltrated by terrorist gangs trained and armed abroad they have sought to destroy crops, equipment and irrigation installations and have sabotaged roads and power transmission lines. Nonetheless, they have failed to achieve their dirty aimes and hinder the DRA's progress in the economic sphere.

The volume of production in agriculture, according to preliminary estimates, is expected to increase 3.1 percent compared with the previous year. And this is the picture in industry. The plan targets for gas and coal extraction and for production of carbamide and ferroconcrete products have been overfulfilled. Afghanistan's largest enterprises, constructed and operated with USSR assistance, are working successfully and increasing output.

What is the conclusion from this? The DRA economy, despite the undeclared war of imperialism and regional reaction and despite what is essentially an economic blockade organized by them, is developing dynamically. This is convincingly evidenced by the chief result of the outgoing year -- the country's GNP has increased 1.5 percent. And this in turn indicates that the party's and government's plans to strengthen the national economy enjoy real support among broad sections of the people and are therefore being implemented.

Moving on to the question of Afghanistan's economic ties with other countries, S.A. Keshtmand emphasized that the country's foreign economic ties have not only not diminished but are continuing to develop successfully. In particular, Afghanistan has increased both exports and imports in the outgoing year.

The DRA's ever-expanding economic ties with its great neighbor -- the Soviet Union -- are of inestimable significance. The economic aid and support which the Soviet Union has given us in the past and is giving us now is the guarantee and token of the consolidation of people's power in the DRA and of the achievement of economic successes on the way to building a new society.

The DRA's economic ties with other socialist countries are at a high level. Afghanistan also has strong economic ties with certain nonaligned countries, primarily with India, with which Afghanistan has friendly relations.

Unfortunately, in violation of existing agreements, the governments of individual states have ceased giving Afghanistan assistance in the development of its economy. These include the United States, the FRG, China and reactionary regimes in our region -- they do not like the progressive, national liberation nature of the April revolution. But those who think that they can make the Afghans turn from their chosen path by means of an economic blockade have made a severe miscalculation. Afghanistan has found true friends who came to its assistance in time.

I am sure, S.A. Keshtmand said in conclusion, that with the assistance of true, sincere friends, among whom the Soviet Union should rightfully be named first, the Afghan people will surmount the difficulties and score important achievements in economic and social development.

SEMINAR HELD ON AFGHAN AGRICULTURAL PREPARATIONS

PM041305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Concern for the Peasants"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 1 Mar -- A seminar has been held here on questions of preparing for spring field work. The participants discussed a range of measures aimed at ensuring the efficient organization of plowing, sowing and spreading fertilizer in all the country's provinces.

This year nearly 1.5 million hectares are allocated for wheat in the country, and 805,000 hectares for other grain crops. That is 1.4 percent more than last year.

This winter the peasants have been sold at concessionary prices more than 102,000 tons of fertilizer produced by the plant at Mazar-e Sharif. They were sold in 1,100 specialized stores which have been opened in various provinces. More than 10,000 tons of seed wheat of improved varieties have also been distributed.

KARMAL PLEDGES HAPPINESS, SECURITY FOR AFGHANS

LD042132 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 4 Mar, TASS -- The Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, following its general line, has always striven to ensure for the country's working people a happy and secure life. This task will be fulfilled by the party and the revolutionary state, it was declared by the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal at a meeting with representatives of working people of Afghanistan's jowzjan Province.

The attainment of this aim involves great difficulties while the full security of our country is not ensured, he stressed. Hostile forces directed by imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and reaction are killing patriots, plundering the people's property, burning down schools and hospitals. But I can say with full confidence that these forces are being firmly repulsed.

Today our people has the support of the entire progressive world headed by the Soviet Union, our great friend of long standing, Babrak Karmal noted. Revolutionary Afghanistan is in the same ranks with the peace-loving forces of the planet.

The representatives of Jowzjan Province voiced support for the progressive aims of the PDPA and the Afghan Government.

LE DUAN HAILS SOVIET AID, SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM

PM041137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Mar -- The Soviet Union's valuable experience is helping Vietnam to increase management efficiency in all spheres of the national economy and effectively serving socialist building and the defense of the fatherland, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], stated here.

In the struggle for the motherland's independence and freedom, in building socialism and in rebuffing the designs of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, he said, the Vietnamese people constantly receive powerful support and great, effective, all-round assistance from the fraternal Soviet people. We express sincere, profound gratitude to the CPSU, all the Soviet people and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for this invaluable assistance.

The general secretary of the VCP Central Committee placed high value on all-round cooperation between our countries' parties, governments and peoples, which is developing on the basis of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Now, on the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress, he stated, we expressed our joy in connection with the brilliant, all-round successes achieved by the Soviet people in building the material and technical base of communism under the wise leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. These victories augment the strengths of the Soviet land and constitute an important contribution to the cause of defending peace and security in Europe and Asia and throughout the world.

WESTERN CHARGES ON TOXIC MATERIAL PROVE FALSE

PM041001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Another Pratfall"]

[Text] Bangkok, 26 Feb -- Western, especially U.S., mass media have inudated the countries of Southeast Asia with false reports that Vietnamese forces are using toxic material called "yellow rain" allegedly produced in the Soviet Union.

But all the propaganda efforts have been in vain. As Thai public health minister Sem Phringphuangkaeo has said, the yellow dust found in the Thai-Kampuchean border area is not toxic material. It is merely a mixture of pollen and fungus spores. Mice injected with a distilled solution of the material in the laboratory showed no signs of disturbance to the nervous system.

The slanderers had landed right in it.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

PRAVDA Assessment

PM051011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] The socialist community of fraternal peoples, joined by common ideas and goals, is developing confidently and becoming an increasingly influential factor in the present-day international situation. The achievements of the new society's creators are demonstrating to the whole world the indisputable advantages of socialism.

Experience shows that loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching and the close collaboration between the fraternal parties, which are the living soul of our community, make it possible to combine the socialist states' common and national interests, resolve the contradictions and difficulties which arise in the course of development and ensure successful progress for each country and for the whole community.

A significant event in the socialist community's life was the recently completed official friendly visit to the USSR by a Polish party and government delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The Soviet-Polish summit talks held in the Kremlin are a major new contribution to the cause of consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

The participants in the talks reaffirmed the significance of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland as the unshakable basis of Soviet-Polish relations. This fraternal alliance is an important factor for peace and stability, the inviolability of borders and the postwar structure in Europe.

The international experience of world socialism has confirmed Lenin's prediction that the road to the new system will be a difficult one. Imperialism has not given up trying to disunite the socialist states and weaken the unity and might of the fraternal community. And where errors and miscalculations in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activity, the ground is prepared for the activation of alien, counterrevolutionary forces. That is what happened in Poland, where internal reaction, with the support of imperialist circles, tried to force Poland off the socialist path chosen by the people. The imposition of martial law by our Polish friends made it possible to defend the people's power and begin to lead the country out of the protracted, profound crisis. These were timely measures. Had the Communists failed to bar the way to counterrevolution and flinched under the fierce onslaught of socialism's enemies, the future of Poland and stability on the European Continent and throughout the world would have been jeopardized.

But socialist Poland is not alone. It is a member of the fraternal family of peoples building a new society. It has true, reliable friends and allies. The USSR and the other community countries, resolutely condemning the interference of the U.S. administration and other NATO states in Poland's internal affairs, expressed support for the country's socialist forces and readiness to give all-round assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming economic difficulties.

Soviet-Polish friendship has deep roots. They lie in the revolutionary traditions of the Russian and Polish proletariat and in the joint battles against the Hitlerite aggressors during World War II. They lie in collaboration in the course of socialist building. The Soviet Union has given Poland fraternal economic and technical assistance in creating modern industry. About 150 projects in vitally important sectors of industry and other spheres of the national economy have been erected in Poland with our country's assistance.

For nearly 4 decades our peoples have been marching shoulder to shoulder, drawing strength from fraternal relations and mutual support. And now that the U.S. administration and, under its pressure, a number of Western governments have declared economic "sanctions" against Poland and are continuing to step up the pressure against it, the Polish people's true friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries -- are, as always, coming to their aid.

"Beyond today's difficult times a better tomorrow is already visible. We have helped socialist Poland in every way we can. And we will continue to do so. These are not just words," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the Polish delegation. "There is no doubt that the plans for economic cooperation which we have outlined will be to the benefit of both countries. They cover both the exploitation of raw material resources and the development of the most important sectors of industry. Quite good opportunities exist for extending our ties in the sphere of agriculture."

Soviet people and the working people of the socialist countries greeted with satisfaction the Polish leaders' statement on their determination to curb past errors, firmly rebuff the subversive actions of counterrevolution and build a strong, flourishing Polish state, with its economic and political system based on social ownership of the means of production, the power of the working class and working people and the leading role of the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party. Friendship and alliance with the USSR, our Polish friends stressed, are the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy and a condition for ensuring the country's independence and the security of its borders.

During the Moscow talks emphasis was again placed on the growing significance of the socialist community countries' coordinated Leninist foreign policy, based on the inseparably linked principles of consistent adherence to the cause of peace and international security combined with the firm defense of socialism and effective solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialist domination and any manifestations of hegemonism. The Polish party and state delegation stated that Poland wholly supports the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the concrete Soviet initiatives put forward to develop it -- initiatives aimed at lessening the threat of war and strengthening peace.

Soviet people, approving the fruitful results of the Soviet-Polish talks, unanimously support their own party's Leninist foreign policy activity and its course of strengthening the socialist community's cohesion and might and consolidating peace and world socialism's positions.

Shishlin Commentary

LD042000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by the party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic, which took place between 1-2 March, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, was important on many levels. As with the recent seventh plenum of PZPR Central Committee, this visit cast a clear light on the internal situation in Poland and showed the signposts which that country is now following.

At the same time this visit confirmed the close relationship of allies between the CPSU and the PZPR, between our country and the Polish People's Republic, but also at issue was the nature of these relations -- in what direction are they aimed? What is the purpose of these relations? Here we are justified in saying that these myths which arose, and still arise, in the West concerning the Soviet approach to Polish affairs are now crumbling, while the truth, the reality about the nature of Soviet-Polish relations, is emerging visibly and solidly.

"But the content of the high Polish delegation's visit was not limited to strictly Polish affairs -- that is, to an exchange of information -- nor was it limited to deepening bilateral links between the Soviet Union and Poland. This visit undoubtedly also had general European and world significance.

This, of course, is connected with the place which Poland objectively occupies, and to some extent with subjective factors -- because of those crisis phenomena which shook the country for 16 long and difficult months. Concerning the first circumstances -- the signposts which Poland is following -- we may judge by the factual picture of the state of affairs in the country. Starting out from precisely this factual picture, both Comrade Jaruzelski and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the situation in Poland is gradually entering a calmer channel, a normal working rhythm is being restored in the national economy, and the wave of chaos and anarchy which lashed Poland for a long, arduous period is receding. This, of course, does not mean that all of Poland's difficult problems are already behind it. Both in the course of the visit and the speeches made at the reception in honor of the Polish delegation this was spoken of soberly, dispassionately, and with full clarity.

Many difficult problems face Polish communists and Polish patriots, and I would say these are not merely Polish difficulties. They are difficulties of an international nature, connected with all the pressure which the imperialist states, above all the United States, are trying to exert upon Poland.

Of course, Poland will endure sanctions by the United States and those states that have followed the bad U.S. example, but this does not mean that the Polish national economy and the Polish people are not experiencing greater difficulties in connection with these sanctions than they would if even relations between states were maintained -- relations free of any kind of interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state.

There is another aspect of the visit concerning Soviet-Polish relations. I would like to say quite definitely that in the West they have displayed extraordinary fervor about the position which the Soviet Union has taken toward Polish affairs. They have displayed this fervor, moreover, without basing themselves on any real approach taken by the Soviet Union, nor any real actions of ours; but they have been fantasizing for the most part so as to make it convenient to argue for the U.S. tough stand -- an intolerable stand from the point of view of international law, a stand characterized by impudent, unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign, socialist state. Now these fantasies are showing their true worth, since there are real facts. There have been real actions taken by the Soviet Union which express the attitude of our country and our party to the Polish crisis, to the difficult time which the fraternal country is experiencing.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking at the reception in honor of the Polish delegation, stressed that the CPSU never had a shadow of doubt about the correctness of the striving of the PZPR and its allied parties to cleanse the practice of socialist construction of all that is alien, foreign to the nature of socialism. Addressing the Polish comrades, Leonid Ilich stressed that the concern of the Polish friends for the restoration of the leading role of the party of the working class, of a lasting, firm orientation toward heightened political activity by the working people and uniting the popular masses, was natural. The development of real democracy -- and this thought is, of course, crucial -- not only does not weaken socialism, but infinitely multiplies its strength. This, strictly speaking, comprises the Soviet approach to Polish affairs and the Soviet Union is rendering energetic political support to Poland. All that has been said can also be applied to the other fraternal countries of socialism. Poland's international position is becoming more solid, more authoritative, stronger, thanks to this aid which is currently being rendered to Poland.

In the political field, the Soviet Union resolutely supports the Polish People's Republic. In the political sphere the Polish People's Republic enjoys the support of all the countries of the socialist community, and its position is meeting with quite broad understanding in the widest circles of the world community.

In the economic sphere -- and the visit of the Polish party and government delegation shows this eloquently -- fraternal Poland is also receiving broad and energetic support from our country, and from the other socialist countries.

It is clear, comrades, that those difficulties which Poland has confronted have affected the rhythm of the national economy, and you well know that industrial production has been reduced. All is not well, not stable, in the agrarian sector of Poland. This has left its mark, too, on the course of Polish deliveries to the Soviet Union in exchange for Soviet supplies. But nevertheless the Soviet Union is not only fully discharging its economic obligations toward Poland, but is also finding ways of granting additional aid to this socialist country which has found itself in a difficult position.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly noted, of course those directions of economic cooperation which were discussed in the course of the talks certainly open definite opportunities for reviving the national economy in order to overcome the complex and difficult crisis in which the Polish economy finds itself.

These directions concern both the mastering of raw material resources and the development of various branches of industry. Good prospects can also arise in the sphere of establishing cooperation in the field of agricultural production. The Polish comrades themselves, in particular Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, stressed that the Polish economy now needs a strong impetus in order to heal the wounds and overcome its sickness. The support from the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries is just such an impetus for the Polish economy.

I would also like to speak about a third aspect of the visit, which has precisely that all-European, and I repeat, world importance. The Polish People's Republic and the very setting-up of Poland as a socialist state in the postwar years has been a serious factor in stability in Europe, a serious factor in evening out international relations as a whole. Of course, this role of Poland was not to the liking of those who see opportunities to pursue their policies not in conditions of detente, but in conditions of stepping up international tension. But the results of the Polish party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union has undoubtedly seriously strengthened the constructive and influential role of Poland in international affairs. The exchange of views in Moscow showed that on all questions of principle in European and international politics the Soviet Union and Poland adopt a united position. This concerns the main problem of the contemporary world, the problem of limiting and curbing the arms race; it concerns approaches toward overcoming current, complex crisis situations; it concerns enriching the dialogue between East and West, in which it is of course necessary, as Leonid Ilich put it, to put aside the heaps of accusations and counteraccusations.

The visit confirms that both the Soviet Union and socialist Poland speak out firmly against stepping up confrontation and for peaceful cooperation, for trust, agreement, for consistent steps toward consolidating peace, and deepening the process of detente. So, taken together, all these aspects of the visit to the Soviet Union by the party and government delegation from the Polish People's Republic make it possible to say that this visit in the highest degree serves the good of socialist Poland, it serves Soviet-Polish interests, and of course it will have beneficial consequences for the cause of peace in Europe and in the whole world.

Jaruzelski Aide's Remarks

LD042110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Viktor Olenichev report from Warsaw in Polish with superimposed Russian translation with recorded excerpt of remarks by Maj Wieslaw Gornicki, adviser to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski]

[Text] The results of the visit to the Soviet Union by a Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been greeted with great satisfaction by the Polish public. The talks in Moscow have confirmed the strength of the Polish-Soviet alliance and the common objectives and tasks of the two countries and peoples. In this way, the Polish press says, the talks justified the hopes placed in them. EXPRESS WEICZORNY writes that those Western circles which speculated about certain "new nuances" in Polish-Soviet relations have been completely disappointed. There were none.

Maj Wieslaw Gornicki, an adviser to General Jaruzelski who also acted as press secretary to the Polish delegation, spoke at a press conference in Warsaw about the importance of the visit for Poland and its future. This is what he said in an interview for Soviet television and radio:

[Begin recording] First and foremost, I would like to stress the exceptionally friendly atmosphere in which the visit took place and the warm reception which was given to the Polish delegation. Furthermore, I would like to note the special cordiality shown by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Muscovites prepared a warm reception for us. We regard this as yet further confirmation of the durable, deep ties binding our parties, people and countries.

In view of the situation which existed until recently in Poland, the Soviet people had every reason to be worried. The measures taken to halt the dangerous development of events could also have (?given rise) to questions. However, we encountered complete understanding in the Soviet Union. We felt we were among friends.

I would like to recall the words of General Jaruzelski. He said at the Kremlin reception that the socialist family is a real family. Anyone who gets into trouble can count on the support of the other members of the family. This, of course, applies first and foremost to the fraternal assistance the Soviet Union is giving us. It applies to the political assistance, very important now that Poland is the target of powerful attacks by the West. It also applies to the economic assistance which will enable the Polish economy to regain its balance more quickly.

And there is one other important aspect of the talks. In their joint communique, Poland and the Soviet Union confirmed their determination to continue the policy of detente. This is evidence of their wish to adhere to the line they have jointly followed throughout the post-war years which serves to strengthen stability and mutual understanding not only in Europe but throughout the world. [end recording]

Polish Editor on Results

LD050634 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 5 Mar 82

["Alliance on Firm Basis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar TASS -- The results of the visit to Moscow by the Polish party and state delegation led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Wojciech Jaruzelski have great importance both for the present and the future, Andrzej Zemski, editor-in-chief of the Polish newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH, writes in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Special attention must be paid to the following issues in the political sphere: the Soviet Union's confirmation of the strength of alliance with Poland, inviolability of the decisions of international conferences on the question of the post-war order in Europe, strong condemnation of the U.S. interference in the affairs of Poland and the Soviet Union, and of NATO's attempts to aggravate the situation in the world.

There is no doubt that overcoming the Polish crisis will deal a tangible blow to plans of anti-communist and anti-Soviet centres which are seeking to destroy the socialist community and change the correlation of forces in Europe.

Dwelling on disinterested aid of socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, Andrzej Zemski stresses: "Today, when the party controls the situation, has put an end to actions by the enemies of socialism, and defined a concrete program of overcoming the crisis, this aid opens a possibility for a comparatively rapid improvement of the situation."

TASS Roundup of Reaction

PM050935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Following the Course of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace"]

[Text] The international public is focusing attention on the Soviet-Polish talks and the Kremlin speeches made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Foreign news media commentaries stress that the USSR reaffirmed its unchanging desire to preserve and consolidate peace, curb the arms race and avert the threat of nuclear conflict. It is pointed out that the USSR and Poland have the same views and an identical understanding of the current and long-term tasks and that the Soviet-Polish talks were a striking demonstration of the two fraternal socialist states' unbreakable friendship and cooperation.

The current visit to Moscow by the Polish party and state delegation is of special significance for Poland, which is in a difficult situation and is under attack by our opponents in the West, the PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU writes. The cordial greeting accorded the Polish delegation in Moscow shows that it was a case of friends expecting friends. This was solidly confirmed, the paper continues, in the speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski. It is important that the PZPR, the parties allied to it and all progressive and patriotic forces in Poland acting to accelerate the process of restoration of the principles of socialism in our country should have the sympathy, support and assistance of the Soviet Union.

The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: Since the formation of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish and Soviet peoples have been united by cordial ties of all-round cooperation and mutual assistance, which find expression in the meetings of party and state leaders which always take place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding. Our alliance is not one of expediency. It is based on the unbreakable unity of common national and state interests, the common foundations of the social and political system and, above all, the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and international socialist solidarity. The strength of these ties is demonstrated by the experience of postwar cooperation during which the brotherhood-in-arms which developed during victorious battles against the Hitlerite aggressors was fully manifested also on the peaceful fronts of socialist building.

The socialist community, RUDE PRAVO (CSSR) writes, is, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, not some isolated political continent. The achievements of socialism belong to all mankind. They are part of modern civilization. And, naturally, the socialist countries are not cut off from the current anxieties of the peoples of the world. The chief one is how to protect the world from war. The USSR, Poland, the CSSR and all the socialist community countries consistently and persistently advocate the consolidation of peace and progress in the solution of that very important current problem of curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

L.I. Brezhnev, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG states, said that the imperialist powers, above all the United States, are stepping up the pressure on Poland. But let no one believe that socialism will not defend itself. While resolutely rebuffing imperialist encroachments on the socialist states' sovereignty, the USSR and its friends and allies are at the same time advocating continuation and enrichment of the East-West dialogue, removal of the pile of accusations and counteraccusations, and efforts to forge a practical solution to urgent problems, above all disarmament. The USSR is against confrontation and for concord and businesslike cooperation.

The Soviet leader, America's New York TIMES writes, accused the Western powers, above all the United States, of stepping up pressure on Poland, thus violating the law and morality, and stressed that socialism will defend itself with utter determination. Moscow believes, the U.S. ABC television company reports, that the world political climate largely depends on the state of Soviet-American relations. But other states, including European states, wield great political authority and influence when it comes to solving world problems.

The Soviet leader, France's L'HUMANITE stresses, confirmed his country's solidarity with Poland and also confirmed its choice of disarmament, concord and cooperation as opposed to confrontation. In East and West all spotlights are on Moscow, another French paper, LES ECHOS points out, noting the great importance of the Soviet-Polish talks during which both socialist countries displayed their will for active struggle against the threat of nuclear war.

London's THE TIMES pinpoints L.I. Brezhnev's statement that if the communists give way to counterrevolution and tremble beneath the frenzied attacks of socialism's enemies, the fate of Poland and stability in Europe and the world as a whole will be in peril. The Soviet Union was in complete sympathy with the national decision taken in Poland to defend people's power.

The Soviet leader, Algeria's APS agency states, confirmed the USSR's determination to maintain the combat capacity of the Soviet Armed Forces at a proper level. At the same time, he stressed that it is a task forced on him, that the arms race has always been imposed on the USSR from outside. If the Soviet Union had its way there would be no nuclear weapons in the world, sophisticated new versions of mass destruction weapons would not be produced, and nothing would jeopardize mankind's supreme right -- the right to live in peace.

The speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski, said Romesh Chandra, secretary general of the All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organization, showed that the USSR and Poland resolutely reject attempts by imperialist powers, above all the United States, to dictate terms and that they will not allow Poland to be forcibly removed from the socialist community and dislodged from the path of socialism. L.I. Brezhnev clearly stated that the Soviet Union had given and would continue to give Poland practical help to solve its difficult problems. The Soviet leader stressed the Soviet Union's firm adherence to the cause of the struggle for the peoples' security and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace.

SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND 'IMPERMISSIBLE'

LD041748 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- The talks that were held here "will become a new major contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries and peoples, of the entire socialist community," IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the conclusion of the visit to Moscow by a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet-Polish summit meeting assured special significance because of the moment at which it was held, the newspaper writes. The situation in the world has seriously aggravated at the fault of the aggressive imperialist forces. The United States brazenly interferes in the affairs of other states, uses the methods of pressure and diktat, tries to suppress the lawful striving of peoples to freedom and social progress. In keeping with this policy, the reactionary forces are looking for a weak link in the socialist community with the aim of "eroding" socialism. Conducting this tactic, the imperialist circles gave a lavish assistance to Polish counterrevolution that tired to overthrow the political, social and economic system chosen by the Polish people, to push Poland into the abyss of chaos and anarchy.

The U.S. administration and the governments of some other capitalist countries are now introducing sanctions against Poland, the newspaper writes. These sanctions cannot be described otherwise than as impermissible pressure on a sovereign state, political and economic blackmail, an attempt to shake the peaceful structure of inter-state relations, a threat to peace and security in Europe.

But sinister plans and deeds will not bring success to their masterminds, the article says. Poland will remain a firm link of the socialist community, a member of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Friendship and alliance with the USSR is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, a condition of ensuring its independence and security of its frontiers. The sides confirmed the importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries as the unshakable foundations of Soviet-Polish relations, IZVESTIYA writes.

L'UNITA CITES CHERNENKO CRITICISM OF PZPR

PM041251 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Feb 82 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Leader Criticizes Polish United Workers Party (Not by Name)"]

[Text] Moscow -- A harsh criticism -- indirect but obvious -- of Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] policy has been issued by a top Soviet leader. In an article published in the ideological journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS CPSU Politburo and Secretariat Member Konstantin Chernenko writes that ruling communist parties "must confirm every day and with their every decision their right to lead the country, otherwise, as the harsh lessons of recent years have shown, the political situation can reach a crisis." Chernenko does not mention Poland, but the reference to the PZPR is obvious.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN POLAND

PM050743 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 March publishes on page 4 a 1,600-word Warsaw dispatch from correspondent O. Losoto under the heading "Beginnings," devoted to two major construction projects in Poland which will take place "with economic and technical assistance from the Soviet Union." Losoto first outlines the history of the Warsaw subway project, describes a visit to proposed station sites and quotes remarks by Gen T. Hupalowski, Polish minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment, on the project. Hupalowski states that "the Warsaw subway will be a new symbol of Polish-Soviet friendship, the friendship that was tempered on the fronts of the last war and in the years of postwar construction and which is today helping us to develop the People's Poland and strengthen the gains of socialism on Polish soil."

The second part of the article is devoted to the planned construction of Poland's first nuclear power station, the Zarnowiec, in Gdansk Voivodship. Losoto interviews Jan Kubit, chairman of the Sejm Subcommittee for the Power Industry and Nuclear Power, on the history of the Zarnowiec project and its significance for the Polish economy.

Referring to the "present crisis state of our economy," Kubit states that "in these conditions it was hard to adopt a decision on constructing a nuclear power station. Poland will be unable to balance its fuel and power requirements in future. Hard and brown coal alone will not satisfy them." He goes on to describe the project itself and to note the role of Soviet assistance. Losoto writes in conclusion: "Two construction projects. Their history is only just beginning. But is it symbolic that the decision to build them has been adopted precisely now? Poland, relying on the fraternal support and assistance of the entire socialist community, is looking ahead to tomorrow.

"The annals of socialist creation on Polish soil continue."

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS GRISHIN ON ECONOMY

AU031800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 82 p 5

[Istvan L. Szabo interview with Viktor Gishin, member of the CPSU Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom: "We Are Facing Historical Tasks; Statement to NEPSZABADSAG by Viktor Grishin" -- in Budapest, dat not given]

[Text] Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who has visited our capital as leader of a political delegation on the occasion of the Moscow Days being staged in Budapest, received our staffer, Istvan L. Szabo, and answered NEPSZABADSAG's questions.

[Question] What new tasks have been set for the Soviet Communists by the 26th CPSU Congress to enhance the people's economy and the efficiency of production and to improve the quality of products? What progress has been made in accomplishing these tasks?

[Answer] Our party's 26th congress has set -- we can safely call them so -- historic tasks for the Soviet working people. It has refined domestic and foreign political tasks, as well as the tasks of creating the material-technical basis of communism, further developing socialist social conditions and shaping a new man. The November 1981 plenum of the party Central Committee, at which Comrade Brezhnev made a program speech, was a straight and direct continuation of the congress' work. And the sixth session of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet has endorsed the 1982 Plan for the Country's Economic and Social Development and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Speaking of the main content of the development plans for the people's economy of the Soviet Union, we can say that it concerns primarily the completion of the switchover to the path of intensive development of the economy in the eighties. Successful accomplishment of this task is determined by taking optimal advantage of the achievements of technological-scientific progress, the application of modern technology and raising economic sectors onto a more developed technological level -- that is, in the last analysis, by a constant improvement of work productivity.

At the party congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum, measures were adopted to promote positive structural changes in the Soviet economy. Particular attention was paid to the fuel-energy complex and rapid development of the fundamentally important industrial sectors -- metallurgy, the chemical industry and machine-building. This creates the necessary prerequisites for increasing the output of products that determine technical development and are important preconditions, parallel with a further development of agriculture and an increase in the production of consumer goods.

Let the Economy Be Economical

As had been pointed out by the party's 26th congress, the interests of the development of the Soviet economy call for a very rational utilizaton of financial, material and labor resources. This demand is expressed in its most concise and clear form by Leonid Brezhnev's definition: The economy should be economical.

In conformity with the congress' resolutions, appropriate measures must be implemented to further develop the mechanism of economic activity. We are putting the systems of planning and direction increasingly at the service of attaining a high-standard end result in the people's economy.

The congress pronounced the formulation of a complex foodstuff program within the 5-year plan to be necessary. This must unite the efforts of those working directly in agriculture with the efforts of those working in the sectors supplying agriculture. Under the 11th 5-Year Plan, almost one-third of all the investments will be devoted to the development of sectors that form a homogeneous agricultural-industrial complex. A considerable part of them directly serve the further development of agriculture.

The congress has also set for us the task of using any means to promote a further strengthening of socialist integration and turning the two 5-year plan periods ahead of us into periods of intensive production and technical-scientific cooperation for the countries of socialism.

These are the general features of our country's economic development program. Its implementation will broaden even more the Soviet people's rights as laid down in the Consititution and ensure a further strengthening of the Soviet state.

In 1981, the first year of the new 5-year plan, the effectiveness of social production has continued to increase. As compared with 1980, the national income spent on consumption and accumulation has increased to 103.2 percent and the value of industrial production to R21 billion in the Soviet Union. Some 200 new large-scale industrial establishments have become operational. Almost 4,000 new types of machines, installations and modern productive equipment and instruments have been created. The work productivity of the building industry, too, has improved. During the year, the freight-hauling performance of the transportation sector as a whole grew 2.3 percent and the passenger volume has increased 4 percent. Let me add: Producer cooperatives and state farms performed their great job amid extremely unfavorable circumstances to supply the population with food and industry with raw materials. However, the program of improving the peoples welfare is being consistently realized.

We do not forget that the successes that have been attained are due to the self-sacrificing work of the Soviet working people. This is manifested by the fact that they completely approve of and support the party's policy and the practical activity of the Leninist Central Committee led by Comrade Brezhenv.

Moscow's Development Plans

[Question] We ask that you inform our newspaper's readers on how Moscow has developed in recent years. What results have been achieved and what do you regard as future tasks?

[Answer] For the Communists and working people of Moscow, the struggle to attain the objectives set at the 26th CPSU Congress are integrally connected with accomplishing the historic task set by Leonid Brezhnev: developing the capital into a model communist city. This is a complex and multifaceted task. Further expanding and strengthening of the material-technical base of the capital's economy is proceeding inseparably with educating the working people in the spirit of the moral principles characteristic of an inhabitant of a model communist city.

Moscow began the 11th 5-Year Plan with tremendous economic potential. Suffice it to say that the value of the fixed bases of Moscow's industry has almost doubled in the last decade. The volume of industrial proudction has grown 66 percent. A city-level system of stimulating product quality has been introduced which enabled the rate of the best quality products to increase 2.7 percent during the 10th 5-Year Plan. We have done a considerable amount of work in recent years to develop all branches of transportation, overhaul the Moscow railroad station and modernize the airports.

The length of Moscow subway lines has increased by 48 kilometers in the last 10 years. I would also note that further specialization and spreading of better working methods in the building industry have continued. In harmony with Moscow's general development plans, modern housing estates bearing new architectural designs with characteristic features have been built. And, lastly, Moscow's scientific institutes, which are pursuing basic and applied research on a tremendous scale, are contributing to a considerable extent to resolving the capital's socioeconomic problems.

Parallel with the growth of the capital's economy, measures have been implemented to further improve working, living and recreational conditions and to enhance the welfare of Muscovites. In the past 10 years, the production of consumer goods has increased 50 percent and retail trade turnover and services have increased by over 60 percent. The housing conditions of 860,000 people have improved during the last 5-year plan period alone. Of course, we are continuing our activity to implement the capital's health, environmental protection, communal and green belt development programs, including the beautification of public areas.

Concepts pertaining to the 11th 5-Year Plan envision further development of the city's economy and further increasing production primarily through intensive factors, taking better advantage of the existing resources, and also improving supplies to the residents in every respect.

During the 5-year plan period, we plan to increase the volume of industrial production 12 percent and work productivity 13.4 percent. Increasing the ratio of products of excellent quality within the general increase of production is an important endeavor: We intend increasing the ratio of products entitled to bear one of the grades of the designation "excellent product" to 50 percent of all products.

As compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, the value of completed investments will be R1 and 1/2 billion greater. We plan to institute a new subway line of approximately 30 kilometers and 50 new surface transportation services, and 26 new automatic telephone exchanges will serve the residents.

The 5-year program for raising the Muscovites' standard of living calls for an increase in real incomes, the delivery of a new housing area of 18 million square meters, school and children's facilities ensuring the education of a total of 170,000 students and 57 dispensaries and hospitals encompassing 16,000 beds. Hundreds of new stores, restaurants and service establishments will be opened.

The city's party and social organizations and the councils are carrying out large-scale political and organizational activity to mobilize the working people of Moscow to implement the plans that have been envisaged.

The Work Competition Is Filled With New Content

The Beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan is characterized by extensive patriotic zest of the Muscovites. The annual individual plans for 1981 of 320,000 people have been concluded by the 64th Great October anniversary. A work competition has developed under the slogan "The Soviet Union is 60 years old -- let us stage 60 shock worker weeks." Initiatives of the city's best communities toward labor, material and energy conservation through an extensive application of scientific and technological achievements, and to contribute to increasing the production of consumer goods have been met with broad support.

Work communities are concentrating their attention at the moment on eliminating the weaknesses of management, planning and technical provisions. Considerable work awaits them in the development of the building industry, transportation and the city energy supply.

The city party organization regards as its task ensuring that all enterprises absolutely fulfill their tasks under their monthly, quarterly and, in its entirety, 1982 annual plans, as well as the tasks under the 5-year plan; continuing the quest for and utilization of reserves facilitating an increase of production; and spearheading the struggle underway at all places of work for economization and a prudent use of materials.

We inseparably link fulfilling economic and social development plans to perfecting work done toward a communist education of working people. What, in fact, is our intention? We are equipping the working people with a clear comprehension of party policy. We Muscovites regard activeness in both work and political life and, consequently, in increasing discipline and organization in all areas of economic activity, as guarantees for successfully accomplishing the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Relations Between Our Capitals

[Question] Our last question: What were your impressions in Budapest?

[Answer] The staging of the Moscow Days in Budapest and the warm hospitality of the residents of the Hungarian capital constitute further outstanding proof of the many years of friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian people. We have heard many nice words about the Soviet Union, the CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev, Moscow and the Muscovites. The fraternal sentiments manifest in such words are dear to us. For all that, we are grateful.

Traditional relations between Moscow and Budapest play a large role in developing and strengthening fraternal relations between our countries. In this, an active part is assumed by party and social organizations, municipal organs of direction and the working collectives of our capitals. Exchange of work experiences and technical-scientific results, friendly and work relations and other forms of cooperation mutually enrich us, contribute to a successful accomplishment of our tasks and strengthen the unity of our interests, objectives and endeavors.

The pattern of cities is shaped by the working people and their awareness. The meetings that took place in the course of the Moscow Days convincingly show that the working people of Budapest, under the leadership of the MSZMP and the city party organizations, are confidently progressing on the path of building an advanced socialist society in a manner faithful to the revolutionary and work traditions of the Hungarian worker class.

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, the Communists of the Soviet capital and the Muscovites, I would like to convey, through your newspaper, my good wishes to the Communists and working people of Budapest: May you attain further successes in work in implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

ALIYEV HOSTS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COMMISSION

WA231400 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 29 January publishes on page 1 a 300-word report of a meeting and dinner, hosted by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev, for the co-chairman of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commision on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The respective chairmen are Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.B. Talyzin and Deputy Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Joszef Marjai. The commission will be meeting in Tbilisi for the 28th session after visiting Baku where they met with Aliyev and discussed the multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary and the widening participation of Azerbaijan in that cooperation.

That evening Aliyev hosted a dinner in their honor which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. From there the delegates were escorted to the airport by Aliyev; members and candidate members of the Politburo; Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Foreign Affairs T.A.Tayrova; the Azerbaijan SSR minister of communications, and other government and party officials.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES MOSCOW 4 MAR

LD041322 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, has arrived on a visit in Moscow today. At the airport Petur Mladenov was welcomed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

Talks with Gromyko

LD041814 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov opened here today. They were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Bulgarian relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres are developing further on the basis of unbreakable friendship of the two peoples, principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They confirmed the resolve of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to be widening [as received] fraternal cooperation, to promote in every way the strengthening of the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Andrey Gromyko and Petur Mladenov discussed questions of the present-day international situation. It was pointed out that so far there are no signs of positive changes in the situation in the world that has [been] seriously aggravated through the fault of the imperialist forces. The United States and its allies in NATO continue spiralling the arms race and pressing for military superiority.

The policy of militarism assumes a particularly dangerous character in connection with the United States' intention to deploy in Western Europe new nuclear weapons, neutron weapons and now also chemical weapons. The United States and some of its NATO allies are following the line at interference in internal affairs of other states, at undermining the European process. For this purpose they are blocking practical work at the Madrid meeting of participating countries in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, are hampering the attainment of positive results, the reaching of arrangement on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, will continue pressing consistently for the easing of confrontation, for turning from the arms build-up to practical disarmament, to ridding manking of the threat of war.

USSR-BULGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL DETAILS REPORTED

PM0211159 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7, February 1982, Signed to Press 8 Feb 82 p 20

[TASS report under the "Foreign Economic Ties" Rubric: "USSR-Bulgaria: Trade Protocol"]

[Text] Talks between USSR and Bulgarian Government trade delegations have finished successfully in Moscow and a protocol on trade between the two countries for 1982 was signed 4 February. The protocol takes account of the sides' commitments arising from the trade and payments agreement between the USSR and Bulgaria for 1981-1985 and other economic agreements.

In preparing this document the sides proceeded from the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 12th BCP Congresses and were also guided by the results of the meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The new protocol ensures the further stable and rapid development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic relations and the further development of production sharing and specialization between the two countries mainly in the machine building and electronics spheres, which will promote the acceleration of technical progress in various spheres of the two countries' national economies.

The volume of trade exchange planned for 1982 between the USSR and Bulgaria is about R9 billion. In 1982 the USSR will supply Bulgaria with highly productive metal-cutting machine tools, power industry and mining equipment, road-building machinery, trucks and passenger cars, bearings, agricultural machinery and tractors. The USSR will continue to supply Bulgaria with the basic types of raw and semi-finished materials necessary to ensure the further development of Bulgaria's national economy, including oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, iron ores, metals, cotton, timber, chemicals and other goods.

Bulgaria will supply lifting equipment, agricultural machinery, computer hardware and communications equipment as well as soda ash and chemical industry products. The traditional deliveries of Bulgarian consumer goods to the Soviet Union will continue, in particular clothing, knitwear and fur articles, furniture, fancy leather goods, cigarettes and other goods. Food and other agricultural produce will continue to occupy a considerable place in Bulgarian deliveries to the USSR.

The fulfillment of the reciprocal supplies of goods envisaged by the protocol will promote the planned development of the two countries' economies, the raising of production efficiency and the fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the Soviet and Bulgarian populations.

The protocol was signed for the USSR Government by Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and for the Bulgarian Government by Foreign Trade Minister Kh. Khristov.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, attended the protocol signing.

ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END VISIT 27 FEB

PM030847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests from Romania"]

[Text] On 27 February a delegation from the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by N. Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, ended a visit to Kalinin.

A meeting was held at the CPSU obkom. P.A. Leonov, the first secretary, described how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the measures outlined by the party for turning the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone into a highly productive agricultural and livestock-raising zone are being consistently implemented in the city and the oblast.

The Romanian parliamentarians laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin memorial. Flowers were also laid at the victory obelisk.

The guests visited an excavator plant and a region of new construction.

NOVOYE VREMYA CARRIES MORE REACTION TO PCI STANCE

LD041230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (TASS) -- "The world press, including the organs of communist and workers' parties, continues to publish responses to the positions contained in the statements by the leadership of the Italian CP [PCI] and the materials of the PCI Central Committee plenum (January 1982)" notes the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA in its fifth issue for March. It publishes the latest selection of opinions expressed by representatives and press organs of communist and workers' parties on the positions adopted by the PCI leadership. A continuation of these opinions follows:

RIZOSPASTIS, the newspaper of the Greek CP Central Committee, prints an article analyzing the policies of the PCI leadership toward the events in Poland. The article says in particular: The position adopted by such a party as the PCI, well-known for its struggle against fascism and for democracy, a party which plays an important part in the international communist movement, has very rightly aroused the interest and attracted the attention of communists and representatives of leftwing forces throughout the world. In this connection, the surprise and anxiety caused by the new positions of the PCI leadership are understandable. Of course, positive reaction to them is not lacking in all those who, for various reasons, would like to see the international communist movement undermined and split.

The introduction of martial law in Poland was used as the occasion for the PCI leadership to make wide-ranging speeches criticizing all the countries of real socialism. It was used as a pretext to revise the PCI's position toward socialist achievements, whose foundations were laid by the October Revolution, and as a pretext for casting doubt on the role of the international communist movement.

It is quite obvious that the PCI leadership would like to use events in Poland to work out a new political line for the party. With this aim in mind the PCI leaders have given a subjective interpretation of the development of the situation in Poland.

After the creation of Solidarity, the PCI leadership stressed with special force that the presence of trade unions, independent of the party and the state, was a positive factor. How long did this 'independence' of the trade union from any political center continue?

If in 1980, Solidarity -- which began as a movement of the working masses -- was autonomous, how autonomous was it in 1981? The PCI leadership keeps silent about this metamorphosis of Solidarity, likewise it says nothing about the speeches of the Solidarity congress, which were full of the spirit of anticommunism. In the leadership of Solidarity and its centers the participation of workers has become increasingly limited. Representatives of the intelligentsia, which used the working class for its own ends, have won control there. Can it be an accident that the influence of Solidarity among the working class even according to Walesa, is constantly decreasing?

Why is all this being kept quiet? It is known that the PCI leadership condemns the extremist elements in Solidarity. However, this is not the problem. The problem is that the extremists were not unknown personalities. They constantly took the lead in the Solidarity leadership, set the tone of and defined its activity. The PCI leadership "balances" criticism of the extremists with criticism of the "dogmatists of the Polish party." It distorts the policy of the PZPR while forgetting the published writings of the extremists which were published in August 1980.

Polish communists found the strength to overcome the difficulties and began a dialogue with Solidarity. Thus a path was made for normal development of political life in the country. Who is it that wanted to break off this process? The Polish Communists or the Solidarity leaders encouraged by imperialist centers?

There is another question: Why does the PCI leadership make no mention of interference by imperialist centers, in Poland's affairs? Nobody has ever asserted that the beginning of the Polish crisis was not in internal problems. But nobody can seriously ignore imperialist interference. Also, we must say that an analysis of the Polish issue which counter-poses society and the state with the so-called Solidarity as spokesman for the one, and the communists for the other, is outside the framework of the traditional theoretical concepts of the PCI and the analysis made by Gramsci and Tolyatti.

What is chiefly beyond comprehension is the criticism of the Soviet Union's stand on the situation in Poland developed by the PCI leadership. U.S. imperialists had a need to accuse the USSR of "interference" in order to resuscitate the "cold war" spirit. But why does the PCI leadership view the opinions expressed by the Soviet leaders concerning development of events in Poland as interference? If, in their opinion, the Soviet Union's viewpoint on Polish events is pressure and interference, then why is the PCI leadership's viewpoint not assessed as the same kind of interference?

It is known that the PCI leadership condemns the U.S. and European government measures aimed against Poland and the Soviet Union. However, has it not helped, by its stand and chiefly its unfounded reasoning on Soviet "interference," to create a climate which is favorable for the adoption of such measures? We do not consider it fortuitous that the Italian Government is helping to implement such measures.

The PCI leadership asserts that the introduction of martial law in Poland represents a threat to peace, while forgetting that the immediate danger for peace would be a civil war in Poland. This danger was spoken of by the decisions in Radom, Bydgoszcz and other evidence.

The PCI's stand is undergoing changes. The bourgeois-liberal point of view is increasingly being expressed on issues of democracy, and the class, Marxist analysis is being blunted. If one has in view the problem of the relationship between democracy and socialism, then a return to the forms and institutions of bourgeois democracy are in no case a solution to this problem. The problem is one of going as far as possible away from these forms and institutions, not turning back, since otherwise the very idea of socialism loses its class character.

KHARAVYI, organ of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), published a statement from the AKEL Central Committee Politburo.

At a time when international communist and workers' opinion has been expressing class solidarity with the PZPR, our party and the PCI leadership is, in essence, lining up with Reagan's position, by alleging that the Soviet Union is interfering in Poland's affairs. The PCI leadership is going along with imperialist propaganda which is directed against the measures taken by the PZPR and the Polish Government. Making use of events in Poland, the PCI leadership goes even further and makes an onslaught on real socialism by disseminating assertions that socialism -- which liberated the working people from capitalist exploitation and all kinds of oppression, and which today marches at the forefront of the peoples in their struggle for peace, independence, democracy and social progress -- is in fact failing.

The position of the PCI leadership is characterized by a total absence of a class approach to problems, and we note with sincere regret that this serves the plans of imperialism and counterrevolution.

The speech made by the Finnish CP [SKP] Chairman Aarne Saarinen at the Finnish CP Central Committee plenum, which has been published in the Finnish newspaper KANSAN UNTISET, says:

The CPSU is not imposing its own model of socialism on us. During the past years there has not been one specific instance of this. We can and should develop our own model, of our concept of Finland's socialism, in the way we think necessary. But this approach does not make the assumption that we should start criticizing the socialism which was created before the present time. The relevant peoples involved are responsible for that.

We carry responsibility for making sure that the communist movement presents a united front against imperialism and its antihumane policies, which leads to the destruction of the human race, and for ensuring that it supports detente, disarmament and stable peace.

I do not think it wise that open, bitter polemics should be engaged in among communist parties. This weakens the potential strength of this movement in the struggle against imperialism and the threat of war, and stimulates those forces which are working against detente and disarmament -- the only sensible alternatives.

Taisto Sinisalo, SKP deputy chairman, has stated (?in) (TIEDONANTAJA):

Among important ideological struggle issues is that of the influence of the ideas of socialism in their own right, and alongside this the issue of the state of real socialism and its influence on people's consciousness.

Our opponents are working hard in this sphere. They devote unlimited funds to campaigns directed against socialism. This is quite logical: The greater the difficulties of capitalism, the fewer the prospects for development of the world of capital, and the greater the need of the bourgeoisie to dispute the logical basis of socialism and its successes.

Socialism, it is true, does have difficulties. Poland is a specific example. But socialism also has great historic successes, and there are significant successes today in economic and political development. These positive factors are in fact more weighty than the problems which arise.

Unfortunately, our difficulties in this sphere of ideological work are made worse by the lack of principle and mistaken stands of certain fraternal parties. Especially problematic in this regard is the line which the PCI is openly conducting against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is not the path of the SKP. We cannot be drawn into a front directed against socialism.

The experience of our country and our party teaches us in a completely different way. Today it demands that we strengthen our work on propagating the achievements of the Soviet Union. It demands from us a conscientious strengthening of cooperation with the fraternal parties of socialist countries, primarily the CPSU. This year it demands from us to start broad work in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR as an important and major event. And, of course, it demands from us to exclude anti-Sovietism from our ranks.

Work on preparing the party's program conference, the strengthening of ideological propaganda among the masses, the development of research work and, especially, the studying of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism are the basic tasks in working out the path toward a new upsurge of the party.

Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Brazilian CP Central Committee, interviewed by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, stressed the necessity and legitimacy of measures taken by the Polish Government against the forces which unfurled antisocialist activities in the Polish People's Republic.

General Jaruzelski did not come to power in the Polish People's Republic on the wave of a military coup. Everything done in Poland in recent weeks stems from the articles of the Polish Constitution, G. Dias noted. The antisocialist elements from Solidarity who freely expressed themselves tried to turn trade unions into an instrument of political opposition. They fanned anticommunist moods and played on the nationalist feelings of Polish citizens.

This situation could not last for long and the Polish leadership undertook measures to establish order in their own house, the general secretary stressed. Naturally, there were difficulties and elements of a crisis in Poland. I am not one of those who places all blame on the designs of imperialism. Mistakes of a political, economic and social nature had been made.

Dealing with U.S. reaction to the Polish Government's measures, G. Dias pointed to the total failure of the U.S. sanctions policy toward Poland and the USSR. Europe has not backed this policy.

The peoples of Europe do not want war -- they have suffered enough from them. It is natural that imperialism should be trying in all ways possible to whip up a propaganda furor over the events in Poland, and the Polish issue is becoming more complex because of this. On the other hand, from security considerations, the USSR cannot remain an observer on the sidelines -- it has a common border with the Polish People's Republic, which is located in the center of the socialist system. Moreover, he said, it should not be forgotten that 640,000 Soviet soldiers gave their lives for the liberation of Poland from the Hitlerite hordes.

G. Dias said later that Polish Communists are taking energetic measures to resolve the difficulties their country is living through. They are striving to restore the basic values of socialism and for the observance of the principle of Marxism-Leninism, to implement deep economic reforms, to development socialist democracy and to strengthen law and public order.

With the support of the world's progressive forces, primarily the countries of the socialist community, Polish Communists are working tirelessly to overcome the difficulties that have befallen them, to defend the gains of socialism and to put an end to counterrevolution.

Poland will emerge from the present crisis situation an even stronger socialist country, the general secretary of the Brazilian CP Central Committee stressed.

An article by Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Venezuelan CP, published in the weekly TRIBUNA POPULAR, says:

Imperialism has organized a fresh propaganda campaign on a worldwide scale in connection with the economic chaos and crisis caused in Poland by political strikes which lasted for 16 months.

Imperialism looks upon the crimes perpetrated by counterrevolution with indifference; in fact its help increases in tune with the increasing number of crimes perpetrated. An eloquent example would be the case of the inhumane junta in El Salvador. Things were just the same in Chile. They have always been so, everywhere. They will be so anywhere that the people's movement triumphs, for the imperialists understand -- the matter is one of the class problem.

Those same social classes which oppress the working people are unstinging in applause when the PCI lays responsibility for events in Poland at the CPSU's door.

However, proletarian internationalism obliges us to develop solidarity with fraternal communist parties in good times and, even more so, in difficult times. Communists cannot refuse solidarity and support for their comrades when they need it the most. And it would be even more inexplicable to join in one or another form of massed aggression by world bourgeoisie against the Polish people just because it has adopted measures to avert a civil war.

We communists must not align ourselves with the class enemy because our Polish comrades foiled plans to restore the old society. Some might say that not everyone in Solidarity was oriented toward such a plan. Perhaps not, but this is what the plan of the agents of imperialism was, and it was they who were in charge of everything. When the responsibility for events in Poland is attributed to the Soviet Union, it is grist to the mill of the bourgeoisie.

One cannot deny the colossal successes of Soviet power in the social, cultural, scientific and technological fields, just as it is impossible to refute the Soviet Union's experience. Such a refutation would have extremely negative consequences for the communist movement. Hence the glee in the capitalist camp because of a "rift" between one or another Communist Party and the CPSU is understandable. The whole revolutionary experience is the inalienable heritage of the proletariat of any country.

Speaking to a TASS correspondent, Manuel Mora Valverde, general secretary of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, stated:

The PCI is behaving as a party of reform, not a Marxist-Leninist party. It does not understand or gives the appearance of not understanding, the fact that the events in Poland cannot be viewed in isolation from the preparations being made by U.S. imperialism for world war III.

Were this situation in Europe normal, the Polish political crisis could be viewed and assessed as a crisis concerning Poland exclusively. But in conditions where preparations for war have made the situation in Europe completely abnormal, the Polish crisis concerns not Poland alone, but the entire socialist camp.

In general terms, the plan of imperialism is to site missiles on West German territory armed with nuclear charges aimed at the USSR; to strengthen NATO's armed forces; to start production of the neutron bomb and prepare for its siting in Europe; to create new military bases and build ultramodern military airfields; to reject the holding of talks on arms limitations; to draw closer to China in order to carry out joint attacks on the USSR; and to gain control over Poland with the clear aim of breaking it away from the Warsaw Pact and to later turn it into a military bridgehead in the very center of the socialist camp.

No one can be in any doubt that in Poland the restoration of a democratic regime and the rights of the trade unions is not being called into question. What is being discussed now is whether the PZPR had the right to allow imperialism to gain the upper hand or whether it should have sat idly by.

In the article published by the Argentinian youth journal (AQUI Y AHORA), Oscar Arevalo, member of the Political Commission of the Argentinian CP Central Committee, sharply criticizes the aggressive policy unleashed by U.S. imperialism, which is exposing humanity to the danger of destruction in a nuclear war. He notes that at a time when anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda is being stepped up in the bourgeois press, certain Italian Communists also started to attack the USSR, but from positions of a "third side."

We condemn the point of view of central Italian and Spanish CP leaders, who call themselves "Eurocommunists," as if to show that they have a point of view which differs from that of communists. This political muddle, continues O. Arevalo, arose long ago and has deep roots.

A "third party" position juxtaposing oneself to "these and those" is advantageous only to aggressors, imperialism and counterrevolution. Proceeding from this position, they resort to an unprincipled criticism of socialism and of the experience in construction and struggle gained during more than 60 years primarily by the Soviet Union. They have fallen to the most base slander, having armed themselves with tricks of bourgeois propaganda. They admire and are trying to impose their admiration of their own "model" upon others. No wonder, therefore, that the Trotskyites and Maoists welcome such statements.

He who really wishes to support interests of the working people cannot lose his way in such a manner. He should prevent such a muddle. We reject these lies. We shall continue our struggle under the banners of Marxism-Leninism for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism, notes O. Arevalo in conclusion.

RENMIN RIBAO the organ of the CCP Central Committee, has also responded to this polemic. The paper readily made its pages available for the writings of L'UNITA. Materials from the Italian paper are presented in such a way as to depict the Soviet Union and its external policy in an extremely negative light.

On 20 February RENMIN RIBAO published an article containing a number of these which are analogous to those to be found in PCI leadership documents and speeches and in L'UNITA articles.

Why it turns this way is a question. But the fact that they coincide with the positions of RENMIN RIBAO, which openly allies itself with the forces of imperialism against the Soviet Union and international detente, should compel Italian Communists to start thinking.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON 'CONSTRUCTIVE' CYPRUS TALKS

LD041754 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- Today's IZVESTIYA describes as constructive the approach to the solution of the Cyprus problem that was demonstrated during their recent talks in Nicosia by the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou and the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou.

Recalling that "more than seven years ago this Mediterranean state was artifically divided into two territorially, politically and economically independent zones through the fault of the forces of international imperialism and reaction", the paper writes: "as it should have been expected the fact that the participants in the talks in Nicosia had noted the special topicality and positive significance of the Soviet proposal to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus under the aegis of the United Nations has caused the dissatisfaction of those who are long harbouring plans of solving the Cyprus problem within the framework of NATO so as to retain Cyprus within the sphere of its influence". In conclusion IZVESTIYA stresses that the time is really ripe for starting an active and constructive solution of the Cyprus problem.

ZEMSKOV CONFERS WITH FRENCH AIDE 26 FEB

PM040947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 26 February USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov received (J.-L. Jergoren), director of The French External Relations Ministry's analysis and forecasting center, who has been visiting Moscow in connection with Soviet-French working consultations.

BRIEFS

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION -- Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- A trade delegation of the Council for Economic Development of Northern England ended its business visit to Moscow today. In the delegation were directors and leading specialists of British firms which manufacture equipment for the oil, gas, metallurgical and pharmaceutical industries, metal-cutting machines and lathes, road-building equipment, instrumentation. Representatives of British firms had meetings and conversations at Soviet ministries of chemical, metallurgical, gas and light industries, and also held negotiations at the foreign trade organizations Stankoimport, Mashpriborintorg, Mashinoimport, Soyuzkhimexport and other organizations. During the five-day visit of the delegation in Moscow a number of British firms signed contracts for deliveries of equipment and instruments to the Soviet Union, while others agreed on continuation of business contacts. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 26 Feb 82 LD]

U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN PERSIAN GULF VIEWED

Trojan Horse Tactic

PM040907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by V. Mikhaylov: "Washington's 'Trojan Horse'"]

[Text] The Persian Gulf region has long been viewed in the Pentagon's military plans as a most likely theater of military operations. Considering the Arab countries' negative reaction to the permanent deployment of U.S. troops here, the United States is using various tricks to build up its military presence -- the acquisition of military bases, the granting of various services of a military nature, the sale of arms and combat equipment, the posting of military advisers, specialists and "civilians" and others. This penetration of the Persian Gulf countries by the Americans is reminiscent of the "Trojan horse" tactic.

To camouflage this "silent" occupation, Washington is seeking to create favorable conditions for itself -- it is encouraging the cobbling together of pro-U.S. "alliances" and "defense systems" and seeking to take them under its control and drag them into the orbit of anti-Soviet strategy.

Washington's active participation in the creation of "a joint air defense system for the Persian Gulf states" serves as an example of its "concern to enhance the defense capability" of the region. Why are the Americans so concerned for the defense of these countries, the threat to which emanates from the United States' strategic ally -- Israel? Where is the logic? It transpires that there is a logic, but a purely American one.

Washington is trying to persuade the Arabs that there is a threat not from Israel, but allegedly from the Soviet Union. The Arab countries should therefore, it claims, take the necessary defensive steps. As one such step the United States would like to create a military bloc consisting of six Arab states based on an air defense system for the Arabian Peninsula. Here the system's nucleus would consist of AWACS complexes with U.S. crews and U.S. ground personnel. In brief, all air defense means would be in the hands of Pentagon representatives. It is here that the thrust of U.S. "concern" for the bloc countries' defense capability becomes clear. By giving military aid to the bloc and creating its material base, the United States intends to focus attention on the southern salient as allegedly most vulnerable to "Soviet strikes" from the Indian Ocean. The northwest (Israeli) salient is not regarded an dangerous at all and therefore requires no defense expenditure.

The Pentagon is thus overturning the solution of the main problem of the Arab states' defense system -- where the airborne threat comes from. Who is really threatening the Arab states, and from what direction? It is not hard to find the answer to this question. It is enough simply to enumerate the facts: Who is regularly violating Saudi Arabia's air space? Who is delivering bomb and missile strikes against peaceful Lebanese cities? Who is annexing occupied Arab lands? Finally, who is blackmailing and intimidating the Arab countries with nuclear weapons? The list of the Israeli aggressors' crimes could be continued further.

Washington is trying to prove that the threat to the Persian Gulf Arab states emanates from the Indian Ocean, from the Soviet Union. The absurdity of such allegations is obvious since it is not Soviet but U.S. military bases that are located in the Indian Ocean -- in Australia, Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Diego Garcia Island. It is by no means Soviet but U.S. aircraft from aircraft carriers which are threatening normal navigation in the Persian Gulf. It is also well known why it is planned to deploy punitive troops -- the Rapid Deployment Forces -- here on a permanent basis.

Few people in the Arab world now believe the impudent lies about the "Soviet military threat" to the oilfields of the Arabian Peninsula. People here know something else -- the Soviet Union has never refused the Arab states aid in the hardest times of Israeli aggression.

It is also known that the United States has always stood behind Tel Aviv. Dreaming of a "greater Israel" from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, Tel Aviv is constantly ready to seize new lands. Washington does not conceal the fact that it supports any military action by its strategic ally.

In displaying concern for its own "interests" in the Near East and for ensuring that Israel's aggressive actions go unpunished, Washington is trying to adapt to its own purposes the alliance of Arab countries it is planning. According to the U.S. design, the bloc of six states would be an instrument for building up U.S. military contingents in the region and creating stockpiles of armaments and combat equipment, right up to nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration's decision to sell Saudi Arabia five AWACS aircraft represents the first step in implementing these plans. These aircraft with U.S. crews are to become the basis of a joint air defense system. In practice this system will serve not the Arab countries but the United States and Israel. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has frankly stated that the AWACS system "increases the effectiveness of U.S. strength if we have to deploy U.S. troops in the region." And, as is well known, the deployment of U.S. interventionist forces is planned in close collaboration with the armed forces of the U.S. strategic ally -- Israel.

A special role in this game is assigned to the U.S. military personnel sent to Saudi Arabia to operate the AWACS aircraft. In addition to the 1,000 U.S. servicemen already in Saudi Arabia, Washington intends to send a further 800 military specialists there to service the aircraft, ground stations and airfields and provide airspace control. U.S. specialists and radar and other equipment will begin to arrive from the United States as early as April 1982.

The United States also hopes to use the future bloc to drag Riyadh even further into the orbit of its military plans. In exchange for the supply of military equipment it is counting on securing Saudi agreement to such types of military cooperation as "joint planning in the region of joint maneuvers, joint use of military establishments" and others. This could reach the point of involving the country in Pentagon military actions against other states.

In flooding the Persian Gulf countries with weapons and U.S. "advisers," Washington is not concerned for the defense of the Near East states. After delivery to Saudi Arabia the AWACS aircraft will virtually remain in the Americans' hands and will be used primarily for espionage against the Arab states and for backing up combat operations by Israeli and U.S. aircraft in this explosive region. Israel will continue its piratical attacks on neighboring Arab states even when AWACS is on station. Such is the cost of a security system American-style.

Facts like the Israeli aircraft attack on the Iraqi nuclear center, which went "undetected" by the AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia, and unimpeded Israeli aircraft incursions into Saudi airspace can serve as confirmation. Riyadh demanded that the United States take effective steps against the flagrant violation of the country's airspace by Israeli aircraft, but Washington immediately replied that for this it was essential to increase the number of U.S. AWACS aircraft.

It is apposite to ask: Why are four U.S. AWACS systems in Saudi Arabia if they have never once prevented the violation of airspace by Israeli aircraft? There is evidence that they backed up the piratical actions rather than intercepting them. This is obviously the crux of U.S. aid to the Persian Gulf states in creating "joint air defense."

As for the defense of the Arabian Peninsula against supposed Soviet air strikes, this is pure fabrication which the United States needed to camouflage its penetration of this region using any means, including its "Trojan horse" -- the AWACS system.

Call for Summit Conference

LD041606 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has urged the states of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula to convene a summit conference to discuss the situation in the region in light of the increase in the U.S. military presence there. In an interv'ew with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', he said that such a conference has become an urgent necessity given the growing aggressive activities of the U.S. fleets and Rapid Deployment Forces present in the area.

It is worth noting that the growing U.S. military presence has been provoking increasing concern in the capitals of the Gulf states. However, the Gulf capitals have not as yet been able to agree on a common strategy to stand up to the imperialist challenges. This is perhaps due to the fact that certain political leaders in the region are sticking to the policies of the imperialist alliances of the cold war period.

For its part, Washington seeks to strengthen these states' links with its own policies by increasing deliveries of U.S. arms. Through these deliveries, Washington is trying to subjugate to its policies the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] and the other states that follow an independent, anti-imperialist policy. In this respect, Lt Gen Robert Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, tries to scare the GCC member states with the danger of aggression enamating, as he sees it, from the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia. On his part, Sultan Qabus, the Omani monarch, warns the Gulf states against the same danger lying, according to him, in the Aden Pact.

However, the Aden Pact has only pure defensive objectives. It was concluded as a natural reaction on the part of the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia to the U.S. threats to them as a whole, which, in the days of the pact, were coming from Sudanese, Egyptian and Omani territory where the largest maneuvers of the U.S. forces were taking place and where U.S. military bases are being refurbished and expanded. On the other hand, the three member states of the Aden Pact could not ignore the AWACS deal between Saudi Arabia and the United States or the increase in the sales of U.S. offensive weapons to Saudi Arabia.

Therefore, it is perfectly clear that the pact was in no way the cause of the growing tension in the region. Quite the contrary, it was concluded as a means of protecting the three states from possible aggression. However, the fact that they have joined the pact did not and will never affect the great eagerness shown by the states in question to contribute to the protection of security and stability in the Gulf.

The latest reaffirmation of this eagerness was the proposal made by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concerning the convening of a summit conference of the states of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. It is worth noting that this call has come at a time when Washington is increasing its efforts to provoke differences between the PDRY and some GCC member states. However, the PDRY is facing up with all vigilance to these provocative challenges, aware as it is of the extent of its responsibility to preserve peace and maintain security in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also stressed that the people of the PDRY are capable of standing up to any aggression by relying on their alliance with their brothers. Moreover, the PDRY is prepared, if need be, to back any Arab country subjected to aggression.

LIBYA REJECTS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL, INTIMIDATION'

Oil Import Ban

LD031806 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Mar 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah has described as economic terrorism the Reagan administration's plan to ban the import of Libyan oil to the United States and the export of technical equipment to the Jamahiriyah.

Washington has already compelled all U.S. oil experts working in Libya to leave the Jamahiriyah in an attempt to shake the Libyan national oil industry. It is rather significant that even the Cairo press has in recent days been writing about the U.S. intention to intensify the campaign of blackmail and Washington's intention to take military action against Libya. The West European press is pointing out Washington's desire to involve its NATO allies in the campaign against Libya. Thus, the point in question is the preparation of a vast imperialist plot against sovereign Libya in order to punish it for its firm and independent foreign policy, the main aim of which is to protect the national interests of the Libyan people and other Arab peoples.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah strongly rejects U.S. imperialist blackmail and intimidation. But it does not stand alone. It is supported by the other states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Syria has officially announced its firm support for the sister country. The official spokesman for the Syrian leadership said that the threat by the U.S. imperialists against independent Libya are also directed against the entire Arab nation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD03224 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Mar, TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, speaking at an extraordinary session of the General People's Congress which opened here today, strongly denounced the frenzied anti-Arab campaign unleased by the United States. U.S. imperialism, he said, intends to eliminate the progressive gains of Arab peoples and establish its domination in the Middle East.

The U.S. administration, the Libyan leader pointed out, is pursuing a really aggressive policy with regard to Libya and other nations. It is seeking to subordinate the entire world and turn peoples into slaves of American imperialism. These expansionist designs are doomed to failure, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed. The forces of peace and progress will triumph.

The people of Libya are strongly opposed to threats and intimidations coming out of Washington, the leader of the Libyan revolution pointed out. "We do not threaten other peoples but favour normal relations with them, including the American people," he said. "But we shall firmly defend our independence and sovereignty. Faith in the correctness and legitimacy of our position gives us strength and confidence."

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on all progressive forces in Arab countries to unite in the common front of struggle against the designs of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EUPHRATES DAM COMPLEX

PM041307 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 3

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Shakir Bazwa, general director of the Syrian Euphrates Dam state organization: "The Euphrates Serves the People"]

[Excerpts] Shakir Bazwa, general director of the Euphrates Dam state organization of the Syrian Arab Republic, has visited our country with a Syrian delegation. In a conversation with a SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent, he spoke about the significance for the Syrian economy of the Euphrates hydroelectric complex -- the biggest in the Near East -- which was constructed with the USSR's technical assistance.

The significance of the Euphrates hydroengineering complex for Syrian agriculture can hardly be overestimated. The complex was commissioned in 1978. The network of irrigation canals, which is being created in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, has so far made it possible to open up approximately 60,000 hectares of land. The new plots have mostly been placed at the disposal of state farms, while some plots have been made available to cooperatives.

The land being irrigated on the basis of the Euphrates complex yields good harvests. Grain crops and vegetables are successfully cultivated here, and orchards have spread out. Produce comes onto Syria's home market, which helps resolve many questions of food supplies for the republic's population. The Euphrates complex has been and still is an excellent school not only for Syrian power workers, but also for land irrigation specialists. Irrigation construction is a very complex and labor-intensive sector of agriculture, the work front in the region of the Euphrates hydroengineering complex is very wide, and it would be hard for us to manage without the assistance of Soviet colleagues. We attach especially great significance to training national cadres in the sphere of irrigation, as it is planned to organize the large-scale opening up of previously unutilized land chiefly through the efforts of Syrian specialists. Thanks to the assistance of Soviet specialists, national technical cadres have been trained in Syria to carry out reclamation work in the Euphrates Valley.

Our cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of opening up agricultural land in the region of the Euphrates complex is developing fruitfully and has a great future. I wish to note with special satsifaction the fact that the USSR has never spared in passing on its rich production experience to Syrian reclamation specialists and has played the chief role in training our specialists. I am profoundly convinced that this will continue to be the case.

SOVIET-MOROCCAN RELATIONS NOTED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD041432 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Friendly Morocco is celebrating its national day, the anniversary of the king's accession to the throne and the 26th independence anniversary. The Soviet people warmly welcomed the emergence of Morocco as an independent state, seeing this as a sign of the will of the people of the African Continent to reject the colonialist yoke and declare before the world their right to be masters of their destiny and independent makers of a new life. The Soviet people see it as a duty to support other people's struggle for freedom, independence and equality.

During the years of Morocco's struggle against the colonialists and for national independence, the Soviet Union firmly and actively called for the defense of the national interests of the Moroccan people in pursuance of the principles of its Leninist foreign policies. From 1952 to 1956 when the UN General Assembly debated the question of granting independence to Morocco, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states strongly opposed the attempts made by the colonialist states to force a delay in the UN decision.

Much has been achieved in the last few years, and Soviet-Moroccan relations have become more diversified and have helped in the consolidation of the political and economic independence of the young Moroccan state. Mutually advantageous cooperation is developing in the economic, trade and other sectors firmly in the interests of the two peoples. Projects such as the Ait-Ajil hydroelectric power station, the Mansour Adh-Dhahabi water complex, which plays an important role in the reclamation of the desert in southern Morocco, and the Jarrar thermoelectrical power station, which until recently had been producing one-third of the country's electricity, have become symbols of fruitful Soviet-Moroccan cooperation.

As a friend of the peoples of the Arab countries, the Soviet Union seeks to ensure that Soviet-Moroccan cooperation serves the cause of normalizing the situation in northwest Africa and in the Middle East. The consolidation of Soviet-Moroccan relations does not harm any other people. In Morocco, or in any other country, the Soviet Union does not seek advantages for itself alone, nor does it seek to create points of support in order to impose its policies or spread its influence.

On the occasion of these important events in the history of Morocco, we would like to express the conviction that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Morocco will continue to develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Moroccan peoples, for the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

HAIG CRITICISM OF MEXICAN POLICY SCORED

LD042040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1755 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The Los Angeles TIMES today published an interview with U.S. Secretary of State Haig on the situation in Central America and U.S. policy in that region. He reiterated the hackneyed fantasies about the Soviet-Cuban conspiracy and the export of revolution and again threatened Cuba and Nicaragua with American reprisals.

None of this is new. But in its account of the interview, UPI focuses attention on Haig's extremely negative statements about the Mexican Government. He even accused the government of this neighboring Latin-American country of pursuing a reactionary internal policy and of having plunged Mexico into a harsh economic crisis. According to Haig, the purpose of Mexican foreign policy is to draw the attention of the population away from the negative aspects of the domestic political course.

The aim of such base attacks against Mexico is obvious. The Reagan administration clearly wishes to undermine Mexico's international prestige by making such unworthy insunuations. And the reason is simple. The Government of Mexico, as is known, is critical of America's crude interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other Central American countries and is calling on the White House to stop supporting the reactionary dictatorships of the region.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

Compared to Vietnam

PM041045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 82 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Review": "El Salvador: The United States Threatens Intervention"]

[Text] Bloody carnage, genocide, the flagrant trampling of human rights.... All of this is now happening on the soil of long-suffering El Salvador where the United States, in an official Washington spokesman's words, is fighting "the decisive battle for Central America." It would be truer to say that it is implementing a flagrant policy of armed imperialist interference, a "hypocritical and amoral" policy, as the Philadelphia INQUIRER terms it.

In fact, what could be more amoral than to try to drown the people's just struggle in blood or more hypocritical than to strive to pass off murderers as supporters of...democracy?! But this is what the Washington administration is now doing. As the New York TIMES writes, Washington figures are trying to make the world believe the unbelievable -- that the Salvadoran junta has "made progress in the observance of human rights."

At the same time as President Reagan himself has been blasphemously expatiating on this theme, the world press has been reporting more new instances of monstrous crimes committed by junta soldiers commanded by U.S. military advisers. Thus, in Morazan Department, cut-throats recently wiped four villages from the face of the earth and brutally murdered about 1,000 of their inhabitants. In all, with Washington's support, the junta has killed over 35,000 people. It is no coincidence that Morozan is already being called a Salvadoran Song My or El Salvador a Latin American Vietnam: It bears the same bloody mark the butchers and suppressors of the peoples' freedom.

Trying to justify its actions in El Salvador, Washington has recently been resorting to another ill-intentioned falsification: It is alleging interference in Salvadoran affairs by...the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua (-!). But even this attempt to pin its own fault on others has burst like a bubble.

"The cynicism of these statements is patently obvious," the French newspaper LE MONDE writes on this score. It is noteworthy that, at a meeting with journalists, even a U.S. State Department spokesman could cite no specific facts concerning this interference. There simply is none.

Instead, there is irrefutable evidence of Washington's direct participation in the armed repression of the Salvadoran people -- and such a criminal and dangerous participation that it justifiably reminds many observers of the vile war fought and lost by the United States in Indochina. "In becoming increasingly involved in Salvadoran affairs," London's THE TIMES pointed out in this context, the United States is "repeating the mistakes made in Vietnam." This is eloquently attested by the continuing escalation of U.S. military interference in El Salvador.

Like the Saigon army in its time, the Salvadoran junta's army is suffering defeat after defeat despite its crimes and atrocities against patriots and the population. Neither napalm, U.S. weapons nor Yankee advisers can save it. News agencies report more and more successful combat operations by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's detachments. During one operation -- a raid on the Ilonpango Air Base -- the "ability of the government (the junta -- Yu.G.) to carry out air operations" was seriously harmed, the Washington POST reports. As a result of well-coordinated actions, patriots have succeeded in the last few days in defeating the junta's forces in the east of the country. The major population center of Gorinto has been captured and enemy garrisons in Usulutan, San Miguel and a number of other departments were attacked. As a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front spokesman has stated, the patriots' vigorious offensive actions have forced the regime's troops to go onto the defensive in most regions of the country. The U.S. weekly PARADE points out that between January and October last year the junta's forces were decimated. The magazine notes that the junta's atrocities are a factor in promoting desertion among its soldiers and in their switching to the partisans' side.

By all accounts, this development of events has caused a real commotion in Washington. Urgent measures are now being taken to help the puppet regime. The United States has hastily added a further $55 million to the previously allocated sum of $26 million to pay for the junta's military supplies. The press noted that new U.S. combat helicopters are arriving at a Salvadoran air base from Texas. At the same time, a Pentagon spokesman has confirmed that the Salvadoran junta will also be supplied with reconnaissance aircraft, C-123 transport aircraft and A-37 type fighters.

Commenting on this military department decision, observers point out that it attests a qualitatively new stage of U.S. support for the Salvadoran cut-throats which will undoubtedly lead to a further expansion of military operations in El Salvador. At the same time, Washington is also examining the question of sending El Salvador some more U.S. military experts for the practical leadership of combat operations against insurgent detachments. Some 1,600 members of junta punitive squads who are being prepared for shipment to El Salvador, are undergoing urgent training at the U.S. bases at Fort Benning and Fort Bragg, where U.S. "Green Beret" units are stationed.

But the Pentagon does not believe that this is enough to save the junta which, as the New York TIMES writes, is "on the brink of collapse." PARADE weekly notes that the Pentagon will not be content with a threefold increase in the amount of military aid to the Salvadoran junta. PARADE reports that the U.S. southern military region command is insisting on at least a fourfold increase in arms supplies to the junta. Furthermore, Washington is also prepared to considerably increase the scale of the junta's financial support. In the opinion of observers, these measures should stabilize the junta's situation, help it to hold so-called "free elections" at gunpoint in March, strengthen the puppet regime's precarious position and crush the liberation movement by bloody banditry. In this context, the American NBC TV company reports that the U.S. administration is firmly counting on preventing the leftist forces' ascent to power in El Salvador. And if these measures do not work out? Then, says NBC, quoting an official U.S. spokesman's statement, the United States will be forced to resort to military action.

The American press is now writing of the threat of overt U.S. military intervention in El Salvador as something commonplace.

NEWSWEEK attests: "Washington is openly hinting that if the Salvadoran position worsens, the Reagan administration may order the U.S. Air Force to begin air raids [boyevyye Vylet] on El Salvador to support the Salvadoran Army. The New York TIMES writes that, in addition to this, the National Security Council is hastily studying previously formulated plans for a U.S. "military response" to events in El Salvador. One such plan envisages sending American forces to that country, another envisages sending a large contingent of military "advisers," and a third envisages setting up a "cordon sanitaire" of U.S. forces on the borders of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Citing Congressional sources, the U.S. press reports that in considering intervention plans Washington is studying the alternative of using not only U.S. but also its allies' forces against the Salvadoran insurgents. The American Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador points with alarm in this connection to the danger of internationalizing the Salvadoran conflict.

In its attempts to obstruct the revolutionary process in the Central American countries, Washington would like to include other countries in its plans for a frontal offensive against the liberation forces. And steps are already being taken in this direction. For an invasion of Nicaragua the United States is now cobbling together a hired army to include thousands of mercenaries from Chile, Paraguay and some other Latin American states in addition to counterrevolutionary gangs. Gangs are being formed from counterrevolutionary rabble for subversive actions against Cuba. All this is happening against a backdrop of threats of direct U.S. military intervention against these countries.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister M. d'Escoto described the recent establishment of the so-called "Central American democratic community" as an instrument for destabilizing the situation in Central America. This alliance, cobbled together by Washington, is formed of the reactionary regimes of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and some other countries. The formation of this reactionary alliance coincided with a sharp intensification of U.S. interference in Salvadoran affairs and with a new series of flagrant threats against Nicaragua. Its establishment is a link in Washington's adventurist policy aimed at strengthening its military and political position on the continent. Washington is also actively pressuring other Latin American countries with the aim of including them in some kind of "collective operations" in Central America and the Caribbean in the name, allegedly, of ensuring "collective security." In fact, it is a question of attempts at establishing U.S. supremacy in the region.

The American policeman's dangerous actions in Central America are provoking the anger and indignation of the peoples throughout the world. Protests are increasing against Washington's criminal course even in the United States itself. "If we continue to pursue such a course," G. Studds, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, stated recently, "we shall be repeating the Vietnam tragedy."

The people's national liberation struggle is growing and broadening. No one will succeed in stopping or stifling it. This should be remembered by those who gamble on the "big stick" in world politics.

Napalm, U.S. Mercenaries

PM041119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent L. Kostanyan Dispatch: "Barbarous Methods"]

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Feb -- The Salvadoran insurgent Farabundo Marti radio station reports that the military-civiliam junta is resorting to increasingly barbarous methods in combating the popular movement in El Salvador.

Thus, unable to achieve success in the fighting to the northeast of the capital, the junta's regular troops have resorted to napalm bombs.

Farabundo Marti radio has also indicated the presence of North American mercenaries in the detachments conducting combat operations against the patriotic forces. The insurgents intercepted radio conversations in English. The participation by mercenaries from the United States in military operations in El Salvador is even admitted by a U.S. television company. Pictures carried by it in which Americans armed with M16 rifles can be seen were taken in the Usulutan and San Vicente departments.

BOROVIK INTERVIEWS EL SALVADOR CP'S HANDAL

PM041433 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 3

[APN correspondent Genrikh Borovik "Topical Interview" "Specially for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" with Communist Party of El Salvador Secretary General Jorge Shafick Handal: "...'It Is Nothing Less Than Intervention'"]

[Text] Managua, February -- Jerge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee and member of the joint military political leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, answers APN correspondent Genrikh Borovik's questions.

[Question] What part is the United States playing in the war to destroy the Salvadoran people which the ruling junta is waging in this country?

[Answer] The United States is the junta's main prop and is responsible for the continuing bloody battles in El Salvador. The overt escalation of U.S. interference in Salvadoran internal affairs began as soon as President Reagan took office. Military and economic aid to the antipopular regime and the number of U.S. military personnel in the country kept on growing throughout last year.

But the United States did not attain its goal. The struggle of the Salvadoran patriots, who are headed by the National Liberation Front, and also the Revolutionary Democratic Front thwarted the junta's plans despite the fact that punitive detachments killed more than 30,000 peaceful inhabitants in 1981 alone and more than half a million Salvadorans were forced to leave their homeland.

[Question] What is the present situation at the front and in the liberated regions?

[Answer] Salvadoran revolutionary fighters have not only managed to protect against the junta's soldiers the regions which were under our control and saved tens of thousands of people from death, but have also seized the military initiative. We have been on the offensive since last December. Many small enemy subunits scattered about the country have been incapacitated or destroyed. Many weapons and much ammunition have been captured.

There have also been larger operations. We have made raids on large cities and severed the enemy's lines of communications. The enemy's losses were great, whereas ours were minimal. The recent attack on a junta air force base during which 20 planes and 8 helicopters were destroyed is not a purely military success. It is a blow to the army's combat morale. On the other hand, this successful operation gave the patriots heart. The blows to the enemy have increased lately. The operation in Usulutan was particularly successful. The patriots captured the city and held it for 7 days with most active support from the population, the inhabitants provided them with food, reported on the movements of the junta's forces and helped to dig trenches and build fortifications.

Many young people joined our ranks.

[Question] What is the purpose of the so-called "elections" planned for 28 March in El Salvador?

[Answer] It is not hard to guess the purpose of Washington's maneuver. The Reagan administration has decided to create on the basis of the elections a "legislative assembly" which will allegedly express the will of the people and call the Salvadoran patriots "a handful of terrorists." This would establish "legitimate" grounds for sending the forces of reactionary Latin American regimes to El Salvador to rout the revolutionary movement there. Two political steps have already been taken toward the implementation of this plan. Last December the United States got the OAS to formally back the holding of elections in El Salvador. And in January it set up the so-called "Central American Democratic Community" comprising the governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. The agreement on the alliance stipulates that these three states can request foreign military interference on the pretext of "combatting terrorism".... As you can see, all this is the preparation of a political mechanism for direct U.S. intervention in Central American countries.

[Question] How successfully is this plan being implemented?

[Answer] The United States miscalculated. The National Liberation Front's recent victories have shown that the junta's army is demoralized and the regime is doomed. A situation has arisen similar to that in Vietnam in the early seventies when the forces of the Saigon puppets were unable to offer serious resistance to the Vietnamese patriots. And the United States shouldered the entire burden of the dirty war there. The same situation lies in store for the United States in El Salvador. This is worrying U.S. public opinion. And this is making Washington prepare for direct intervention against our country behind its own people's back. We know that there are five marine brigades in a state of combat readiness in the United States. They could be dispatched to El Salvador at any moment. We also know that some days ago the military leaders of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador held a secret conference which formulated an agreement on joint actions against Salvadoran revolutionary forces. This is in direct accordance with the interventionist U.S. plans.

Moreover, it is known that the other day the United States gave the Salvadoran junta $55 million, including $25 million to compensate for the planes and helicopters destroyed by partisans at the air force base. The other $30 million was to acquire new and more sophisticated air force equipment. El Salvador has neither pilots nor servicing personnel for the new types of aircraft which will be delivered to the country from the United States. And, unbeknonst to its own people and to Congress Washington has decided to send extra military pilots and special technical personnel to El Salvador. This is nothing less than intervention.

The Washington administration hopes that the constant bombardment of Salvadoran patriots' positions will help to stem their offensive and give the Salvadoran Army's combat capability time to recover. But I can confidently say that this bombardment will not affect the position of the front's partisan detachment. We have long known how to protect ourselves. But the civilian population is defenseless. Statistics show that out of every 10 units of ammunition sent to El Salvador by the United States 8 are used against children, old men and defenseless women.

In conclusion I want to stress that the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front proposes and is seeking political solutions in El Salvador. But if the junta and Washington prefer war, their plans to rout the revolutionary movement in El Salvador will be thwarted.

CHILEAN TU LEADER KILLED FOR UNION ACTIVITY

PY032114 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[By (Rolando Carrasco)]

[Excerpts] ANEF [National Association of Government Employees] headquarters in Santiago: The ANEF president holds an interview with a visiting journalist. He discusses the prospects of the Chilean labor movement; about its prospects to achieve unity; his personal responsibilities and the dangers he has confronted. This is Tucapel Jimenez, who only a few weeks ago seemed to warn that the regime's repressive organizations were following him very closely. But he was to have the same fate as (Martha Ugarte), the teacher whose mutilated body was found on a beach; the same fate as the Calama Bank employees whose bodies were dynamited by the CNI [National Intelligence Center] after they had been brutally murdered; the same fate as painter (Hugo Riveros) who was kidnapped from his house and stabbed by the CNI.

Tucapel Jimenez was aware that the great task of uniting the labor movement that he had undertaken carried with it many risks. [passage indistinct]

Many workers and union leaders have not only sacrificed their own time but also their lives. Tucapel Jimenez, who was sentenced to death by the dictatorship, knew the risks he had to take but he was also aware of the feelings of the majority of Chilean workers; of the unions' struggle to regain their rights, which as said, and I quote: "had been snatched."

This anti-fascist majority movement that is indispensable for uniting the labor movement and for its organizational strength, was clearly explained by Tucapel Jimemez in the exclusive recording that Radio Moscow is now offering you. Achieve unity to change from a defensive stance to a offensive stance. [passage indistinct]

The assassination of Tucapel Jimenez that was perpetrated by the regime will undoubtedly hasten the development of the labor movement process.

Tucapel Jimenez held an extensive interview. In it he noted the dramatic situation that Chilean workers are experiencing and that this situation will be an incentive for unions which like the Villarica Volcano will cease being quiet and raze everything to the ground.

The details of the crime that has been perpetrated are well known and the perpetrator is also well known: The terror implemented by the military regime that perpetrated the assassination of Gen Carlos Pratt in Buenos Aires, Orlando Letelier in Washington, Leandro (?Arrapia) in Santiago.

Pinochet, Somoza: All that is needed is a popular uprising to bring down even the most powerful fortress. Tucapel Jimenez is now among the martyrs of the Chilean people, of Chilean workers and democrats. His effort to unite and organize the Chilean labor movement is an example to all Chilean unions. His efforts have been the best way to confront the dictatorship.

AFP: SPOKESMAN DISCOUNTS BREZHNEV DEATH RUMOR

NC051404 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Rumours that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev had died "come from unsave ıry sources", a Foreign Ministry spokesman told AFP this afternoon. For that reason, he said, "we will not comment on them."

The rumours triggered a recovery in the gold price in London today.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS EVENT AT BOLSHOY THEATER 5 MAR

LD051420 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tihonov and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state were today in the Presidium of the celebrating meeting on the occasion of the International Women's Day in Moscow Bolshoy theater of the USSR.

The first spring holiday -- the March 8 Day -- has become in the Soviet Union the day of demonstration by the whole people of the society's deep respect for women, recognition of their great contribution to all achievements of the Soviet people.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF SOVIET JOURNALISM

PM041657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Journalist's Lofty Vocation"]

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists opens in Moscow today. It will be taking a comprehensive look at how the press, television, radio, news agencies and publishing houses go about their creative work and outlining ways of further improving them in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The press has played a great and estimable role in the life of our society and in the immense creative work of the party and the people at every stage of the historic journey that the motherland of October has traveled. At the dawn of Soviet power newspapers helped millions of people to learn the political rudiments of socialism. The printed page became the chronicler of the glorious achievements and socialist transformations in our country. The press now also holds a respected position in the ranks of those working to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and is the masses' collective propagandist, agitator and organizer.

The party is constantly at pains to ensure that the news and propaganda media are a genuine platform for party opinion and public opinion at large. "We hope," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev told the 26th CPSU Congress, "that Soviet journalists, together with our press' millions-strong aktiv, will continue to demonstrate a high level of social activeness and responsibility, guided by Leninist principles and the traditions of party-minded journalism!"

This all-union forum of journalists is being held in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Soviet journalists have the task of graphically and profoundly revealing the importance of the fraternal cohesion of the peoples of the USSR and the salient features of the socialist way of life and of helping to spur labor collectives on to new achievements in every sphere. The press must give particular attention to how such key questions as improving the machinery of management, intensifying the economy, increasing efficiency in industrial and agricultural production and accelerating scientific and technical progress are being handled.

Some 8,068 newspapers in 55 languages spoken by the peoples of the USSR are currently published in the country. A single print run totals more than 176 million copies. Some 5,236 periodicals and similar publications are published, with the total number of copies printed running into 3,225 million a year.

Last year alone around another 1.8 billion copies of Soviet books went into circulation. Television and radio air time is also on the increase -- take, for example, the new all-union television channel.

The great trust shown by our party in the thousands-strong army of Soviet journalists and the high praise for their labors that was voiced at the CPSU congress give press workers inspiration and spur them to unflagging creative endeavor and to increase the effectiveness of their press articles.

The tasks flowing from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions concerning the further improvement of the work of editorial collectives put our press under the obligation of handling subjects in a serious and well-argued manner, being more topical and providing an in-depth analysis of events and facts. It is essential that the press' great social force and its educational potential are always made full use of. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which is having a lasting effect, also points out the need to remedy the shortcomings in this sphere and to make the news and propaganda media more effective.

Since they are addressing an audience of millions, Soviet journalists must write vividly and convincingly, employing the whole range of journalistic devices. They must show greater determination in ridding their work of the tiresome cliches, hackneyed formulas and trite materials that still frequently crop up in newspapers and on television and radio. Skill in addressing the reader, a deep awareness of human problems, a desire to help choose the best way of achieving the objective and a presentation rich in ideas and imbued with a passionate party commitment -- these are just some of the hallmarks of Soviet journalism's truly creative style. These are the kind of press articles which stimulate readers to feel a sense of personal involvement. Real success is inconceivable unless the well-honed skills of writers of a high ideological and moral caliber and with broad horizons are combined with civic forthrightness.

The Soviet press is profoundly democratic. Every one of our citizens has access to the lofty platform of the press, radio and television. Through the medium of and thanks to the press more and more working people are becoming involved in national affairs and administration, and it is developing their production and social initiatives. Relying on worker and rural correspondents and involving a broad-based aktiv in the writing of articles are helping editorial collectives to achieve a fuller awareness of the situation and to exert a greater influence on the solution of topical problems.

The increasing demands being made on the press, radio, television and on the book-publishing industry are also a determining factor in the creative work of the USSR union of journalists. In the year since the last congress that work has become still more diverse and businesslike. International solidarity is increasing and ties are developing between Soviet journalists and democratic movements and organizations uniting progressive press workers from a variety of states. Cooperation with our colleagues from the fraternal socialist countries is particularly fruitful. Journalists from the new world are in the forefront of the peoples' struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress and are resolutely rebuffing bourgeois misinformation and slander.

A poet once wrote the following admirable words about the journalist's difficult and worthy work: "It takes 3 days of legwork and three nights without sleep just to get a few lines in a newspaper." But life is changing before our eyes and, as a rule, there is no longer any need to walk miles to submit a fresh news item or topical article. But journalists' love for their trade is undiminished and every newspaper, television or radio item still demands sustained creative enthusiasm, all-out effort, knowledge and skill, for the Soviet journalists' vocation is to devotedly serve the party and the people and to contribute to further successes in communist building and the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

JOURNALISTS CONGRESS CONCLUDES WORK 4 MAR

LD050004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar TASS -- "In conditions of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism through the fault of the U.S. administration and of the sharp exacerbation of conflict between the two systems, the most important tasks of Soviet journalists are to wage an uncompromising offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology and hostile propaganda, to expose the reactionary essence of imperialism, and to demonstrate the consistent struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the consolidation of peace and the security of peoples." This is what is said in the resolution adopted by the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists, which finished its work today. The participants in the forum discussed questions of the creative practice of Soviet journalism and its tasks in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions.

The congress called upon workers of the Soviet press, radio and television to improve forms of collaboration with fraternal organizations of socialist countries and to strengthen contacts and links with progressive journalists and journalistic organizations of developing and capitalist countries.

On the final day of the congress representatives of journalistic organizations of Cuba, the DPRK, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Laos and the PDRY addressed greetings to their Soviet colleagues. The delegates warmly greeted a speech by Kaarle Nordenstrong (Finland), president of the International Journalists Association.

Those taking part in the congress sent a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, to Leonid Brezhnev personally, in which they gave assurances that they will devote all their strength and skill to the great cause of the construction of communism.

In accordance with the charter, a new board of the USSR Union of Journalists was elected at the congress.

ZIMYANIN MEETS JOURNALIST CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS

LD041510 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 4 Mar 82

["Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin has received the leaders of the international organisation of journalists and foreign delegates attending the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists. Taking part in the meeting were the head of the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee, Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, and the editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, Victor Afanasyev.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD MEETING ON RURAL AREAS

LD050038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A Session of the oblast Soviet of people's deputies took place in Leningrad today. Tasks in the further development of capital construction in rural areas were discussed. Those who spoke noted that the party Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev, are showing unwearying care for the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, for turning it into a zone of intensive agriculture and stockfarming. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

PAPER REPORTS INEFFECTIVENESS OF PROHIBITION

PM050737 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Untitled, unattributed reply to readers' letters under "rubric"]

[Text] "Why is prohibition not introduced as a measure for combating drunkenness?" is a question that often crops up in the editors' mailbag.

The problem of drunkeness and alcoholism cannot be solved simply by banning the sale of liquor. Prohibition -- a complete ban on the sale of alcoholic drinks -- has been introduced in many countries but has always failed because of moonshining, the sale of substitutes and an increase in the number of poisonings.

Our country was "dry" at one point too. A special RSFSR soviet of people's commissars resolution signed by V.I. Lenin prohibiting the manufacture and sale of hard liquor, strong drinks and substances other than drinks that contained alcohol was adopted in December 1919. But moonshine continued to be widely available in the country. In 1922 some 9,400 cases of moonshining were discovered and in 1924 the figure was 275,000. Prohibition had proved ineffective as a means of combating drunkeness. This made it necessary to introduce a state monopoly on the sale of liquor.

So combating drunkenness means more than just taking administrative measures. It is a multifaceted and complex problem, whose solution calls for a considerable intensification of educational and mass cultural work and for appropriate economic and medical measures to be taken at all levels -- national, social and within families.

INVALIDS REPORTEDLY APPEAL TO ITALIAN CP FOR AID

PM041507 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Report by "Our Diplomatic Staff": "'Help' Plea by Russia's Disabled"]

[Text] An "illegal" group of Russian invalids has clashed with the Moscow authorities over the "intolerable inhuman and immoral" conditions of the disabled in the Soviet Union. They have written to the Italian Communist Party asking it to intercede with President Brezhnev over their plight and to help them form an officially-approved society.

The letter from the "dissident" disabled complained that the government was not interested in the opinions of the invalids and did not understand their needs although it boasted about having the most humane security system in the world.

It pointed out that not a single industrial, public or residential building in Russia had been adapted for invalids and neither had public transport nor roads.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist Party leader, was also told that Soviet invalid pensions were "minute and totally inappropriate for the level of prices in the country."

The letter was sent by members of the action group to defend the rights of the disabled in the USSR which was apparently formed three years ago. Its three leaders have been named as Yuriy Kiselev, who is legless, and Valeriy Fefelow and Fayzulla Khusainov, who are both paralysed.

The group provided no statistics about the number of invalids in the country. It pointed our the figure was a "state secret" and that the disabled were included in the "pensioner" category.

But it was thought that about 20 million people were permanently incapacitated by the 1939-45 war and there was a high incidence of industrial and traffic injuries.

The group's latest cry for help was apparently prompted by Russia almost ignoring the 1981 international year of disabled persons.

For years the Soviet authorities have removed cripples and invalids from towns visited by tourists and expelled them to remote villages and institutions. The reason is believed to be connected with the nation's "image."

LATE REPORT: AUCCTU CHAIRMAN REPLACED 5 MAR

LD051126 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions was held in Moscow today.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved Aleksey Shibayev of the duties of chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in connection with his transfer to another job.

Stepan Shalayev, earlier secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, then minister of the forestry, pulp-and-paper and wood-working industry of the USSR, was unanimously elected the new chairman.

The plenum discussed and approved the all-union council's report to the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions on the work of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and their tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Chairman of the all-union council Stepan Shalayev was charged with the task of delivering the report at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions.

The plenum examined and approved the budget of trade unions of the Soviet Union and the budget of state social insurance for 1982.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov took part in the plenum's work.

Biography of New Chairman

LD051130 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) held a plenary session in Moscow today, at which Stepan Shalayev was elected chairman of the AUCCTU.

Stepan Shalayev was born in 1929. After graduating the Moscow Institute of Timber Industry he worked as chief engineer of a timber industry enterprise, chief of the production and technical department of a complex, director of a number of timber industry enterprises, chief specialist of the State Committee for Timber, Pulp-and-Paper, Wood-Working Industry and Forestry under the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

In 1963, Stepan Shalayev was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Timber, Paper and Wood-Working Industry Workers' Union and in 1968 was elected secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Beginning with 1980, he worked as minister of the timber, pulp-and-paper and wood-working industry of the USSR.

At the 26th Congress of the CPSU, Stepan Shalayev was elected alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and a member of the AUCCTU.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

BEKETOV SPEAKS ON PRODUCTION, PRIVATE PLOTS

LD272208 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 27 February carries a 45-minute talk by political observer V.P. Beketov. Beketov begins by recalling the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions issued by this meeting and discussing what has been achieved in the period since the congress. He notes that there have been reductions in the production of coal and iron ore and that the chemical, metallurgical, timber, paper and pulp and wood processing industries have failed to fulfill their tasks.

He also reports that agriculture has suffered from poor weather and that poor work organization has similarly affected the production results of other sectors of the economy. Following these comments, Beketov introduces the deputy agriculture minister who reports on preparations for the spring sowing campaign, the introduction of industrial methods in agricultural production and supplies of weed killers and fertilizers. Beketov then introduces film clips illustrating production problems at two fertilizer plants and the work organization of a kolkhoz in Stavropolskiy Kray.

In the second part of the program, Beketov speaks about private farmers plots and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on this means of agriculture. He talks about the procurement of large quantities of milk and other products from farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast last year and about the initiative taken by farmers in Millerovskiy and Matvey-Kurganskiy Rayon to increase the delivery of livestock to the state. He then introduces a report by correspondent Nikolay Chebotarev on the meeting held at the Lenin Kolkhoz in Salskiy Rayon to discuss ways to increase production and delivery of farm products from private plots, and goes on to interview individuals about their work at the kolkhoz.

In the last part of the program Beketov cites passages from letters received from workers and homemakers complaining about the quality of specific products which they use.

IRRIGATION MEETING CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF262046 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] About 100,000 hectares of new land were brought under cultivation in the Uzbek SSR during the first year of the current 5-year plan. Irrigation capacity in the Uzbek SSR has reached over 8 billion cubic meters of water. These statistics were reported during a meeting of the Uzbek irrigation workers in Tashkent today. The meeting discussed measures aimed at further developing the effective use of arable lands and rational use of [word indistinct] designated for eliminating shortcomings of some irrigation enterprises.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Dzurabekov, Uzbek minister of land reclamation and water resources, and [words indistinct] presented reports during the meeting.

Those who addressed the meeting referred with satisfaction to the great contribution by the republic's irrigation workers to further agricultural production, stressed the skillful use of reserves and pointed out that preference should be given to [words indistinct] crops such as cotton, grain, vegetables, fodder and other products.

The meeting was also addressed by the USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. He presented the Order of the Red Banner awarded by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee to the Uzbek [word indistinct] collective for hydrologic construction and to the Karakalpak [word indistinct] for water [word indistinct] construction.

The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Ayatmuratov, Grekov, (?Asatov), Khodzhayev, and (?Mirzayev) and comrades Akhmedov and Rakhimov, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

OGARKOV, KULIKOV BOOKS VIEW USSR ARMED FORCES

PM040955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Always in a State of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The Military Publishing House has published the book "Always Ready To Defend the Homeland" [Vsegda V Gotovnosti K Zaschchite Otechestva] by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, in the series "Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

On the basis of the theses of Marxism-Leninism and the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress the book analyzes the military-political situation in the world and shows imperialism's growing aggressiveness and the sources and causes of the increasing danger of war. It examines the nature of Soviet military doctrine and its fundamental differences from the military doctrines of capitalist states. It reveals the objective need to further strengthen the Soviet state's defensive might, the main directions in the building of the USSR Armed Forces, ways to enhance their combat readiness to deal an immediate rebuff to any aggressor and certain urgent problems of the development of Soviet military art.

The 26th party congress, the author emphasizes, reaffirmed the unshakability of the course of the Soviet state's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, aimed at liquidating the threat of war, deepening detente, curbing the arms race and opposing the forces of aggression.

On the basis of convincing facts the book shows that it is precisely the United States and its allies that are to blame for fueling tension in the world and for the arms race and that are working to wreck the treaties previously concluded with the Soviet Union, as well as the talks on limiting and reducing arms.

REalistically evaluating the international situation and the danger of military preparations on imperialism's part, the book states, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary measures to reliably protect our people's vital interests.

The CPSU's leadership of the Soviet Armed Forces, the book points out in conclusion, is the source of their inexhaustible strength and might. The Soviet Armed Forces, from soldier to marshal, are true to the great Lenin's behests, infinitely devoted to their people, closely rallied around the Communist Party and its combat staff -- the Central Committee -- and always ready to rise in defense of their socialist homeland.

The Military Publishing House has published the book "Collective Defense of Socialism" [Kollektivnaya Zaschchita Sotsializma] by Marhsal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, in the series "Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

It sets forth the main theses of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the further strengthening of the socialist countries' cooperation in the sphere of defense in the situation of the growing threat of war on imperialism's part. Showing the realization of Lenin's ideas on the international nature of the protection of socialism and the organization of its collective defense against the aggressive intrigues of the combined forces of international imperialism, the author emphasizes that the dominant, decisive role in this, as in all other spheres of cooperation among socialist countries, belongs to Marxist-Leninist parties.

The author broadly illuminates the activity of the Warsaw Treaty organization -- mighty bastion of the defense of peace and socialism. Being a truly defensive alliance, it has no aims other than ensuring lasting peace for the good of all peoples.

The 26th CPSU Congress made a high assessment of the role that the Warsaw Pact plays in defending socialism's gains and preserving and strengthening international security. "The socialist countries' military-political defensive alliance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee report, "loyally serves peace. It has at its disposal everything it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains, and we will do everything to see to it that this continues to be so!"

The book describes the role of the Warsaw Treaty organization's supreme political organ -- the political consultative committee -- which collectively formulates the most important decisions on questions of strengthening the fraternal countries' security.

As long as the NATO bloc remains and imperialist military forces continue to build up the arms race, the book states, the Warsaw Treaty organization and its joint armed forces will indefatigably be strengthened and improved. The fraternal socialist countries are profoundly aware of this historic necessity and follow it unswervingly.

MOSKALENKO SEES TANK EXERCISE IN MOSCOW DISTRICT

PM041053 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 February publishes on its front page a report entitled "When the Situation Changed" by correspondent Lt Col L. Golovnev. Golovnev writes of a tank troop exercise in the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District and notes a lack of "independence, skill in evaluating the enemy and ability to specify and correct decisions" among "some officers." Golovnev concludes by noting that "Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defence minister, was among those observing the exercise."

VORONIN WRITES ON NKVD DIVISION IN WW II BATTLE

PM041101 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 February publishes on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Lt Gen (retired) A. Voronin under the rubric "Little-Known Pages of the War" and the heading "They Stood to the Death," written in response to a reader's letter about the part played in the Battle of Stalingrad by subunits of the 10th NKVD [People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs] Division. The article describes the personal feats of heroism of the members of the division, which at the time "comprised the main force of the Stalingrad garrison," and mentions that a "profoundly symbolic" sculpture has been erected in Volgograd, which "glorifies not only the Chekists' heroic struggle during the Great Patriotic War but also the hard, harsh everyday work of the men who stand guard over security and order," in their honor.